Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 182 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 412,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,50,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,76,745/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

WAR BONDS
OR
WAR TAXES
?

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Bairen, Ewngtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,80,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
ISSUE OF
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.

Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—
"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS
writes:—
"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

VISIT TO BOMBAY
INTERVIEW FREE.
Orient Hotel.
31st July—4 to 7 p.m.
1st August—8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—
"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."

ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—
"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."

BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—
"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."
This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.
LONAVLA.

THE ANNUAL GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 425 CASKS OF SALTED SLICED MANGOES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell under instructions from the Surviving Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Codicil of the late Mr. Pestonji Manekji Poonjaji, and with the consent of his heirs, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Dock Yard Road, Mazagon.
425 casks of salted sliced mangoes and wooden stands for casks.
The above is on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said Executors and Executrix at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD 6TH CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY (KNOWN AS KHARVA GULLY).

Under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Jamnadas Prabhudas and others, mortgagees of the property described hereunder and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chand Abdulla Haji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest in the said property of the said Mortgagor Chand Abdulla Haji, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the deed of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1917, and made between the said Mortgagor Chand Abdulla Haji of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part subject to the first mortgage, dated 30th day of March, 1917, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Fazmal Umaji and another of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road 6th Cross Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 184 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, New No. 14655, Old Survey Nos. 4 and 5 and New Survey Nos. 5548, 5576, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2239 and Street No. 13 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by a Chawl of Dhuna Lakshman and on or towards the South by the Chawl of Becher Cooper and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors for the said Mortgagees at their Office No. 61, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood household and office furniture such as rich silk tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, glass and panel door cupboard, dressing chest of drawers, office writing tables, ecaliers tables, card table, roll top table, safe, leather lined and reclining sofas, glass door book cases, wooden single and double bedsteads, baba cots, dirty cloth baskets, steel trunks, hatstands, plain tiled and folding teapoys, carpets, galichas, phonographs, records, crockeryware, etc.
Property of an European gentleman:—
1 lot of dress clothes, mess suit, great coat, 1 Wellington boots, leggings, 1 hand camera, 1 rolled gold watch, 1 lot books on military subjects.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy		..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy		..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POONA RACES.—A gentleman, who can give winners, would be glad to arrange business with some large racing men. Apply Box No. 647, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—TUITIONS by an experienced and energetic graduate, specialist in any subject, except Science. Apply to JOSHI G. M., Ambewadi, Block E 1st Floor, Girgaum. 1038

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1003, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A GRADUATE SUPERINTENDENT for a School, an experienced Hindoo preferred. Apply to Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1020

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An elderly LADY to look after a baby at Panchgani. Rs. 50 and food. Reply to Box No. 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1043

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK in an Architects' office, should know type-writing and a little of accounts. Apply with testimonials, and stating salary wanted to Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1026

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for a commercial firm. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 632, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

WANTED for the Broach Municipality Health Officer, salary Rs. 150—10—300. Qualifications.—M.B.B.S., or L.M. & S. Preference will be given to qualifications in Hygiene. Apply before 15th August, 1918, to the CHAIRMAN, Sanitary Committee with certificates, stating age and caste. 1047

WANTED—A DOCTOR, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S. Indian University as a Sanitary and Port Health Officer, for Bahrein, Persian Gulf. One having some experience of Municipal Work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 300 with private practice according to qualifications with quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 975

WANTED for the Medical Department of the Uganda Protectorate SEVEN duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Initial salary Rs. 130 to Rs. 220 per month, according to seniority. Period of engagement is 3 years in the first instance. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates and diploma to MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 1002

SITUATION WANTED.

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

WANTED.

WANTED—For out station an ICE PLANT, complete, new or second-hand, in good working order, which would turn out, about 10 cwts. to a ton of Ice a day. Please communicate with lowest quotations for different sizes to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED.

WANTED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed Space in good working order. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 925

WANTED—DECENT IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES for purchase. Apply Box No. 620, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 948

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, who can invest Rs. two lakhs or over with a State. Security sound, good chance. For particulars write to Box No. 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1011

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One PLANNING MACHINE. 6ft. 6in. Stroke. Apply HIRALAL VYAS and Co., Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad. 1052

FOR SALE—An English VICTORIA and a BROUGHAM in very good condition. Good opportunity. Apply to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1033B

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE.—25 cases MORTON'S JAM, each case containing 6 dozen tins. What offers. Apply to Box No. 648 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1054

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

FOR HIRE—A TURNOUT for morning use. Apply Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1033A

FLATS TO BE LET—At Rebsch Street, Club Road, Byculla. Apply MANAGER, Tent Factory, Tardeo. 1040

TO LET—2 rooms and bath room at No. 2, Medows Street (opposite "Bombay Chronicle"). Apply 3RD FLOOR. 1049

WATSON'S ANNEXE. Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1918, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1917.
2. To confirm the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah (Chairman), Mr. M. S. Captain, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. J. D. Mahluxmivala, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai and M. S. Captain who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for a quarterly audit, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July, 1918, to 10th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. H. EDWARDS,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1918.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo at 4 p.m. for the following objects:

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Meyer Nissim who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
B. AITKEN,
574 Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th July, 1918.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned DATTARAM MOROBA POY, DWARKANATH MOROBA POY and SUNDERRAO MOROBA POY carrying on business as Gas and Electric Fitters and Contractors and General Merchants at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, under the name, style or firm of Messrs. Poy Bros. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 13th day of June, 1918, so far as concerns the said Sunderrao Moroba Poy, who retires from the said firm from the said date, and the said business will be hereafter carried on by the said Dattaram Moroba Poy and Dwarkanath Moroba Poy alone in the same name of Messrs. Poy Bros., and they alone are entitled to receive and liable to pay respectively all debts due to and owing by the said firm whether before the said 13th day of June, 1918, or thereafter.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1918.

DATTARAM MOROBA POY.
DWARKANATH M. POY,
SUNDERRAO MOROBA POY.
1053

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GORDHANDAS KARSANDAS, SHIVLAL VALLABHJI and MOOLCHAND JAGJIWANDAS, who served us in the Old Share Bazar, are dismissed. Therefore any one dealing with them on our account, will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

GANESHDAS DEVIDAS & Co.
1042

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suits No. 678, of 1917, and No. 688 of 1917 for rent farming contracts for one year in respect of the following properties:—

Every person desiring to take such contract for any of the said properties is required to fill in and sign with his name and address a form of tender attached to the particulars and conditions of such contract, copy whereof can be obtained on payment of Rupees two from the Receiver at his office at No 57, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Every tender must relate to one property or group of properties only as separately mentioned below and must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit (which deposit shall be returned, if the tender is not accepted) as provided by the conditions and must be submitted to the said Receiver on or before the 15th day of August, 1918.

The Receiver does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

LIST OF PROPERTIES.

Serial No. 1. Building having two upper storeys used for office and residential purposes and for shops at Hummum Street, bearing Street Nos. 11 and 14, Ward A No. 1238, except block numbers 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, and 16 thereof.

Serial No. 2. Building having two upper storeys at Hummum Street and Apollo Street, commonly known as Old Secretariat, used for office purposes and for shops, bearing Street No. 20, Ward A No. 1236, except block Nos. 1, 2 and 3 thereof.

Serial No. 3. Building having three upper storeys at Apollo Street, used for office and residential purposes and as shops, bearing Street No. 70 and A Ward No. 1034, except blocks Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 10 thereof.

Serial No. 4. Building having one upper storey at Tamarind Lane used for office and residential purposes and as shops bearing Street No. 13 and Ward A No. 1262 except block No. 7 thereof.

Serial No. 5. Building with two upper storeys between Hummum Street and Tamarind Lane, used for office and residential purposes and for shops bearing Hummum Street No. 11A, 1519 and 24B and Ward A Nos. 1237, 1239 and 1240 (3) except block No. 3 thereof.

Serial No. 6. Building with four upper storeys used for residence and shops at Lamington Road and Bellasis Road, known as Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, bearing Street Nos. 105 to 107, 113 to 115, 117 to 119, etc.

Serial No. 7. Three bungalows with outhouses in one compound at Bellasis Road bearing Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5 and 6 used for residence.

Serial No. 8. Building having three upper storeys at Kalbadevi Road, bearing Street Nos. 363, 365 and 369 and C Ward No. 497 used for residence, Pedhis and for shops.

Serial No. 9. House having four upper storeys at Suthar Chawl used for Pedhi and residential purposes bearing Street Nos. 5 and Ward C No. 545.

Serial No. 10. House having one upper storey used for residential purposes at Cavel Street, bearing Street No. 58 and Ward C No. 2695.

Serial No. 11. House having two upper storeys at Duncan Road, bearing Street Nos. 53-59, and C Ward No. 7327 used for residence.

Serial No. 12. Two Chawls at Upper Duncan Road one having two upper storeys and the other one upper storey bearing Street Nos. 517 to 529 and 1 to 6 and 531 to 543 and E Ward No. 499, 500 and 501 and 683/2 used for residence.

Serial No. 13. House having two upper storeys, a chawl with one upper storey and another house at Haines Road, bearing Street No. 1, 4-5, 99, 99, 101, to 102 and 105 and Ward Nos. 7049 to 7050 and 7052, 7053 and 7054 and E Ward No. 7055 used for residence and shops.

Serial No. 14. Bungalow having one upper storey at Falkland Road, bearing Street No. 603 and Ward D No. 3789 (1) used for residence.

Serial No. 15. One storied house with one upper storey at Falkland Road, bearing Street No. 603A and Ward D No. 3789 (2) used for residence.

Serial No. 16. Three chawls and two bungalows at Parel Tank Road, bearing Street Nos. 1173, 1173A, 1173B, and 1173C, 1174 and 1175 and Ward F No. 2479 (1), 2479 (2), 2479 (3), 2479 (4), 2480 and 2481 used for residence.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Attorneys for the abovenamed Receiver.
1025

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King-Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VISHNU GANESH BHAT, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, a clerk .....Deceased.

PANDURANG NARAYAN JOSHI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, residing at Angre's Wadi, Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration on behalf of the minors Radhabai and Shantabai the widow and daughter respectively of the above deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of July, 1918.

Mr. PANDURANG NARAYEN JOSHI,
1039 Petitioner-in-person.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANIBAI, wife of Ranchhordas Talakchand has contracted to sell to our client the immoveable property a particular description whereof is hereunder given.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand in the said property or any part thereof whether by inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make such claim known in writing to the Collector of Bombay, Land Revenue Department, to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof at the expiration of each period the purchaser will proceed to complete the same without reference to any such claim and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Portuguese Cathedral Street, without the Fort, in the Town and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 811 square yards or thereabouts but according to the Collector's Bill 680.78 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1159, Old Survey No. 288 and New Survey No. 425 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4464, 4465 to 4470 and Street Nos. 24-26 and 1 to 6 Cathedral Street and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by the property of Keshavrao Bhaskerji, on the South by the property of Vishwanath Parbhuram, on the East by the said Portuguese Cathedral Street, on the West by the property of Gokaladhishji Maharaj.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
1044 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AIMAI, widow of Sorabji Jamsetji Sodawaterwala has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

A summary of Survey Nos., etc., of vacant agricultural land at Andheri including the land on which the vendor's bungalow No. 101 Murzbanabad Road, not agreed to be hereby sold stands:—The land and compound belonging to the said bungalow measuring 3,211 square yards is not included in this contract.

Entry No.	S. No.	Pot No.	Falnl No.	Area in Gunthas.	Annual Assessment.
3053	220	3/2	—	4½	0 9 0
3055	220	4	—	8¾	1 2 0
3055	220	5	—	3½	0 7 0
3055	220	6	—	2½	0 6 0
3055	220	7	—	11½	1 8 0
3055	220	8	—	4	0 8 0
3055	220	10	—	3½	0 7 0
3057	220	9/2	—	¾	0 1 6
3059	220	11/1	—	4	0 8 6
3066	220	—	Varkas/3	5	0 3 9
3067	220	—	Varkas/4	1	0 0 9
3068	220	—	Varkas/5	1	0 0 9
D226	220	—	Varkas/2	1½	0 1 1
D226	220	—	Varkas/6	2½	0 1 8
D226	220	3/2	—	2½	0 9 0
D226	220	9/1	—	3	0 6 6
D226	220	12	—	3½	0 7 0
D226	220	13	—	1½	0 3 0
C3071	221	1/2	—	12½	1 10 0
C3072	221	—	Varkas	8	0 4 0
C3074	222	3/2	—	3	0 11 6
C3147	226	—	16	8	0 5 6
4149	226	—	18	6	0 5 0
4149	226	—	19	3	0 2 6
3153	226	—	28	49	2 0 0
3153	226	—	29	7	0 5 6
3153	226	—	30	5	0 4 0
3153	226	—	35	10	0 7 0
3153	226	—	36	6	0 5 0
3153	226	—	37	2	0 1 6
3153	226	—	43	12	0 8 0
3153	226	—	44	14	0 9 6
3153	226	—	46	9	0 6 6
3153	226	—	47	13	0 9 6
3153	226	—	49	18	0 13 0
3153	226	—	50	31	1 8 0
3153	226	—	51	25	1 4 0
			BULLION.		
3153	226	—	52	4	0 3 0
3153	226	—	54	18	0 13 6
3153	226	—	59	1	0 1 0
3153	226	—	60	3	0 2 6
3153	226	—	33	5	0 4 0
3155	226	—	32/1	2	0 1 6
3166	226	—	63	5	0 3 0
3169	227	1	—	2¾	0 5 0
3169	227	2	—	6	0 14 0
3169	227	3	—	2½	0 6 0
3169	227	4	—	42½	6 0 0
3169	227	5	—	4½	0 10 0
6169	227	6	—	2½	0 6 0
3169	227	7	—	3½	0 8 0
3169	227	8	—	4	0 9 0
3169	227	9	—	2 1 3	0 6 6
3169	227	10	—	3	0 7 0
3169	227	15	—	7½	1 2 0
3169	227	17	—	3½	0 9 0
3169	227	—	Varkas	37	1 0 0
3172	227	13/1	—	¾	0 2 0
3472	268	—	1	2	0 2 0
3472	268	—	2	3	0 2 0
D37	268	—	4	2	0 2 0
D37	268	—	5	2	0 2 0
D37	268	—	6	6	0 5 0
D37	268	—	8	3	0 2 6
C2960	215	7/1	0	½	0 1 0
D37	215	10	—	4½	0 9 0
D37	215	11	—	1½	0 2 0
D37	215	12	—	1½	0 3 0
C3033	219	1	—	2¾	0 6 0

Total Gunthas 496 at 121 square yards per Guntha.

Total square yards	60,016
Less Bungalow and compound as stated above.	3,211 sq. yds.
	56,805 sq. yds. agreed to be sold.

Dated at Bombay this 31st day of July, 1918.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
1046 Purchaser's Attorneys.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.

MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON, by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types, and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND, 4 volumes. Rs. 3.

MITARANGA & Co., MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAGANNATH BALKRISHNA SAHANI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, or in the course of construction situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,222 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 414, New No. 4189, Old Survey No. 259 and New Survey No. 1/1416 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4153 (1), 4153 (2), 4153 (3), 4154, 4155 and Street Nos. 514, 514A, 514B, 515, 516 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Tulsidas Tejpal, on or towards the North by the property of Annaji Krishnaji and on or towards the West by the said Lady Jamshedji Road.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1918.

UNWALLA PHEROZESHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1032

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF JAMES HENRY DEVLIN .....Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed James Henry Devlin, late of Secunderabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), European, deceased who died intestate at Secunderabad aforesaid on the 26th day of October, 1917, and Letters of Administration to whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 8th day of July, 1918, to Alfred Eyre Owen Lucas, Esquire, an Attorney of the High Court, Bombay, and one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kate Devlin, widow of the deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1918.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Attorneys for the said Administrator.
790.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

By order of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the office of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons, in Bhesania Building at Hornby Road, Fort, the following:—

(1) On account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Patel and Co.
Ex. s.s. "Clan Fraser."
(B F) 30/10 and Co—67/68, 76/78 5 bales each containing 100 pieces white shirtings No. 7 Liepman.

(2) On account and at the risk of Mr. Mahandas Lachhiram.
Ex. S. S. "City of Adelaide."
(P) 6/10—5 bales each containing 100 pieces white shirtings No. 7 Liepman.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA
PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
THE SUPER-EXCELLENT SERIAL
"The Secret Kingdom"
(45,000 FEET)
commenced this Week, has been acclaimed by one and all to be the most absorbing Adventure-Romance ever screened in this City.
3 Shows Nightly:
7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Extraordinary, Instructive, Knowledge Reels
(THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE)
and a COMIC FILM

NOTE.—A Ten-Rupee Post Office Cash Certificate will be given as a Prize, every day this week up to Friday in the 7 p.m. (S.T.) Show. Prize is open to all classes.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
A DRAMA OF INTENSE HEART INTEREST
THRILLING WITH EMOTION
The Torment
The Torment
A TALE OF
TWO POETIC SOULS
Together with a Full Programme.
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

GALA NIGHT & CHANGE!
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents
MISS EILEEN GRACE
In Novel Songs and Dances
CH. MORRIS
Comedian and Dancer.
MISS NORAH MOORE
Singer of Popular and Patriotic Songs.
In Addition
OUR STAR DRAMA
of intense love, jealousy and reconciliation
A WIFE'S FORGIVENESS
ALSO COMEDY, COMICS AND SCENIC.
At 6-30 MONDAY AUGUST 5th At 6-30
WAR LOAN PRIZE SHOW.
SPECIAL VARIETIES & CHOICE CINEMA
Including
A NEW WAR LOAN FILM
Rs. **50** PRIZE IN WAR LOAN BOND.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre
HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
TO-MORROW AT 9-30
For the first time in Bombay
"THE PRINCE AND THE BEGGAR MAID"
The great melodrama from the Lyceum Theatre, London.
By the author of
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
AND
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5
For the first time in Bombay
"OUT THERE"
SATURDAY NIGHT AT 9-30
"OUT THERE"
A thrilling War Play full of interest and laughter. Aunted Annie. The Hospital Drudge played by Doris Phillips.
A charming and brilliant play by the author of
"PEG O' MY HEART"
MONDAY the 5th
The Great Costume Play
"THE ARISTOCRAT"
Time—The French Revolution.
TUESDAY the 6th
"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY"
By J. Bernard Shaw.
WEDNESDAY the 7th
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
THURSDAY the 8th
'THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER'
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.
POPULAR PICTURES
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
LITTLE EM. GORMAN
"The Great Child in Pictures"
in the tense 4-reel drama:
"LITTLE MISS NOBODY"
ALSO COMIC & GAZETTE
and the best Theatre Orchestra in the East
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

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The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
LAST THREE EPISODES OF
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"
13th Episode "Over the Falls"
14th „ "The Tower of Death"
15th „ "The Seventh Pearl"
THE COURSE OF AULINE
Pathe-Colour Scenic
PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT FOR
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
The greatest serial yet featuring Doris Kenyon and Sheldon Lewis.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5, p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
Popular Prices.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

FIRST OF THE MUTUAL-CHAPLIN COMEDIES

Charlie Chaplin

AS

"THE COUNT"

"The Count" featuring Chaplin whose income with this Company is now £4,000 a week.

FIRST TIME ON THE EMPIRE SCREEN.

MARY MILES MINTER.

THE LATEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL GIRL STAR IN A CHARMING COMEDY DRAMA

"ENVIRONMENT"

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR MORE OF THIS CHARMING ACTRESS'S FILM.

SHORTLY TO BE PRODUCED AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

DAMAGED GOODS

The Great Drama on the Social Evil

BY

FOR ADULTS ONLY — **BRIEUX** — THE PLAY of the CENTURY

(Member of the French Academy)

Damaged Goods was produced on March 17th, 1917, at the St. Martin's Theatre, Lonodn, by a Society formed for the purpose, and including the following distinguished men and women.

Viscountess Cowdray	Sir Frederick Pollock	John Galsworthy, Esq.
Lady Glenconner	Lady Pollock	Miss Maude Royden
Sir Thomas Barlow, Bt., M.D.	Sir John Fagan, D. L.	G. Bernard Shaw, Esq.
Sir William Lever, Bt.	Major Waldorf Astor	Dr. Mary Scharlieb
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Damaged Goods has been approved of by the highest ecclesiastical and med ical authorities

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THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE AMAZING PATRIOTIC SERIAL

The Red Ace

WITH

MARIE WALCAMP

Dropped From The Clouds.—a comedy drama in two parts narrating the adventures of Cowboys in a Turkish harem.

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE—Very Amusing and Instructive.

STILL GOING BIG!

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

A charming Social and Moral Photo-play by **Pathe Freres (30,000 feet)** has been securing dense audiences during the First Week of its run, at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Every Evening :—5-30 ; 7-0 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.).

Ladies admitted at Half the present rate, *i.e.* for Four Annas in the First Class.

PRIZE MATINEE SHOW

this evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

At the special request of the Executive War Loan Committee (Bombay), a song specially composed on a popular English tune, will be sung during the interval with Choral and full Orchestral accompaniments.

Four Splendid Prizes will be given away in this Show.

Just received fresh stock

OF ALL SIZES

BULL DOG SPARKING PLUGS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

R. T. MEHTA & Co.

Near West End Cinema, Churni Road, Bombay.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 29th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	..	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..	..
" " Imports	..	..	2,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		..	20.34
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis		..	29.98
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		In Oct.	24.73
		Jan.	24.03
		Mar.	24.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Oct.	23.71
		Jan.	23.36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months:	To-day's price.
July	20.88
Aug.	19.94
Sept.	19.36
Oct.	19.02
Nov.	18.74

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
July	19.09

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

Liverpool, July 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	20.76
Aug.	19.76
Sept.	19.17
Oct.	18.91
Nov.	18.63

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	18.95

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 29th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	20.70
August	19.69
Sept.	19.12
Oct	18.80
Nov.	18.53

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	18.99

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 29th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	29.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 29th

I.G.	Bengal Good	.. .. ..	14.46
"	Fully Good	.. .. ..	15.21
"	Fine	.. .. ..	15.71
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	.. .. ..	16.20
"	" Fully Good	.. .. ..	16.95
"	" Fine	.. .. ..	17.45
"	Broach Good	.. .. ..	19.11
"	" Fully Good	.. .. ..	19.36
"	" Fine	.. .. ..	19.91
"	Scinde Good	.. .. ..	14.46
"	" Fully Good	.. .. ..	15.21
"	" Fine	.. .. ..	15.71

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 29th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. .. ..	8,000
Futures at New York Oct.	.. .. ..	24.85
" " Jan.	.. .. ..	24.16
" " Mar.	.. .. ..	24.08
Spot Cotton at New York	.. .. ..	28.95
" Orleans	.. .. ..	27.66
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	.. .. ..	23.73
" Jan.	.. .. ..	23.33

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 31.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach September was Rs. 848. Before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar business was done at Rs. 855. The bazaar opened irregular the quotations in the first few minutes being Rs. 852, 853, 846 and 853. Further fluctuations followed, but the price gradually dropped to Rs. 840, and then improved to Rs. 850. Changes are sudden and sharp, and are the result of manipulations by speculators which cannot be foreseen. A rise or fall of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 in an hour is not unusual. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 845 and further fluctuations occurred, quotations at 6 p.m. being as under.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate demand for stapled styles and high class lots.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees : The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

To-Night Thursday, 1st and Friday, 2nd Aug. at 9-30

The Great Play of the Canadian North-West

"Tiger Rose"

Saturday 3rd August at 9-30 p m.

For the first time in Bombay.

The Latest London American Success

"FAIR & WARMER"

A New Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts

The play that is making all London Laugh

The most laughable comedy produced for years

Saturday 3rd at 5-30 Matinee

The bright and breezy sparkling comedy

THE BOOMERANG

NOTE:—Sunday August 4th being the 5th anniversary of the War and a Day of Prayer there will be no Theatrical Performance on that date. The Matinee will be given on Saturday 3rd instead.

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES Daily at 6-30 p.m.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1918.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Authorized Capital..1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each ..	50,00,000 0 0	
Issued Capital..1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each	50,00,000 0 0	
Subscribed Capital..1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each ..	50,00,000 0 0	
Paid up Capital..1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each ..		25,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		3,00,000 0 0
Investment and Contingency Fund		7,000 0 0
Current and Fixed Deposits ..		4,94,66,281 14 4
Bill Payable		40,201 4 0
Rebate on Bills Discounted ..		8,163 1 4
Unclaimed Dividends		3,768 13 0
Bills for Collection		10,61,309 2 0
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT ..		
Last Balance brought forward	30,494 11 3	
Profit for the half year ..	3,04,799 14 11	
		3,35,294 10 2
Rupees..		5,37,22,018 12 10

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash and Investments :—		
Cash in hand	Rs. 40,21,038 0 9	
Cash at Bankers ..	,, 56,51,608 9 1	
Moneys at Call ..	,, 9,79,526 1 0	1,06,52,172 10 10
Investments Comprising Shares in Public Companies etc at below market price ..	Rs. 7,18,908 8 6	
Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills, War Bonds and in other fixed interest bearing Securities at cost (including Indian War Bonds for Rs. 41,62,600 and Indian TreasuryBills for Rs. 80,00,000	,, 1,48,93,478 2 0	1,56,12,386 10 6
		2,62,64,559 5 4
Loans and other Advances:—		
Cash Credits and Demand Advances	88,35,870 14 11	
Loans	1,39,69,147 2 3	
Bills Discounted	30,27,366 17 5	
		2,58,32,384, 14 7
Bills receivable		10,61,309 2 0
Office Furniture and Fittings		71,319 13 9
Branch adjustments		4,21,876 0 11
Stamps and Stationery.. ..		30,569 8 3
Underwriting commission on Issue of new Shares		40,000 0 0
Rupees..		5,37,22,018 12 10

STATEMENT OF BANK'S PROGRESS.

Period.	Bank's Paid up Capital.	Current and Fixed Deposits	Profits.	Dividends paid.	Reserve Fund.
Year ending 31st December 1913 ..	15,00,000	40,61,000	97,000	3%	1,00,000
Do. 31st do. 1914 ..	15,00,000	30,40,000	60,000	Nil	1,00,000
Do. 31st do. 1915 ..	15,00,000	50,30,000	76,000	4½%	1,00,000
Do. 31st do. 1916 ..	15,00,000	1,46,67,000	1,82,000	6½%	1,60,000
Do. 31st do. 1917 ..	25,00,000	3,57,47,000	2,88,000	7½%	3,00,000
Half year ending 30th June 1918 ..	25,00,000	4,94,66,000	3,04,000	8%	5,00,000

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	September	Rs.	851
Good Sawginned Dharwar	Aug.-Sept.	"	820
" M. G. Coompta..		"	845
" " Westerns		"	825

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 31ST JULY 1918

Growths.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		650	615	575	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar				795	"
M.G. Westerns				805	"
M.G. Coompta				830	"
M.G. Bagalkot				810	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			812		"
M.G. Anjar			827		"
M.G. Mundra			840		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			795		"
Laktar Ginned			795		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				835	"
M.G. Broach	807	795	785		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 5 p.m., on 30th July 1918.

Cotton	7,050 bales.
Wheat	8,556 cwts
Linseed	11,630 "
Rape, &c	598 "
Gingellyseed	176 "
Poppyseed	759 "
Groundnuts	1,545 "
Castorseed	14,733 "
Rice	8,992 "
Myrabollams	7,247 "
Cottonseed	676 "
Mowraseed	224 "
Gram	2,964 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	462 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 31st, 1918.—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Rates: Rs: a: p:	Mail Delivery: Rs: a: p:
Wheat, White Delhi 76-8	0 0 0	8 4 0
" " Cawnpore 76-8	0 0 0	8 4 0
" Karachi Bansie	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 14 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore	7 13 0	0 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	8 2 0	0 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 12 0	9 2 0
" Thin	8 4 0	8 10 0
Toolseed, White 80-16	8 0 0	---
" Gujar 75-32	---	---
" Gujar 80-56	---	---
" Black	---	---
Poppyseed, White	11 4 0	---
Groundnuts	44 0 0	---
Mowraseed	8 8 0	---
Barley	3 3 0	---
Castorseed	0 0 0	14 8 0

Forwards:

	Rs: a: p:
Linseed Sept.	9 9 0
Linseed May	10 7 3
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 10 0
Wheat April-May	8 2 3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 31st, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 19	1—3— 2
Shapurji No. 16	1—3— 3
Simplex No. 10	1—3— 3
Edward No. 19	1—2—14
Light Houses No. 60	1—0— 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

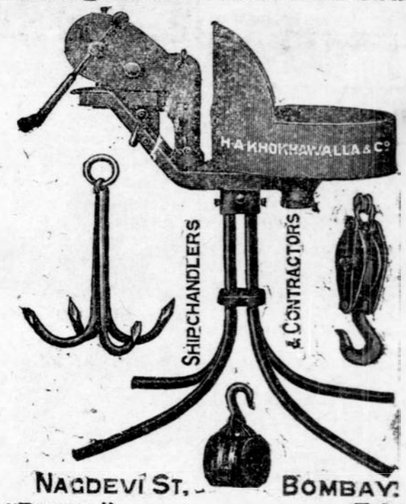
Bombay, July 31st 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15/16
" Demand	1 6 1
Do. Acceptance 2m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	222
Shanghai	317½
Japan	144
Singapore	164½

Market steady.

H. A. KHOKHAWALLA & Co.

Engineers Ironmongers and General Hardware Merchants



NAGDEVI ST., BOMBAY.

Telegrams "PIPING." *Telephone* No. 716.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold. Rs. 32-5-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-12-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16
D. D. on France Fr. 203¼.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but eased off towards the close on account of profit-taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,380, Swan 912-8, Standard 2,075, Simplex 1,050, Shapurji 153-12, Pearls 757-8, New Greats 455, Madhowji 2,920, Kohinoor 1,685, Kastoorchand 1,540, Ind. Malwa 372-8, Ind Bleaching 202-8, Finlay 705, Fazulbhoy 945, David 625, Currimbhoy 462-8, Crescent 297-8, Colaba 1,645, Century 550, Cen. India 2,805, Bombay United 1,207-8, Bombay Dyeing 1,650, Advance 1,520, Tata Mill 900, Bundi 92-8, Katni Ordinary 252-8, Katni Deferred 1,320, Shivarajpur 42-8, Tata Ordinary 247-8, Tata Old D. 1,170, Alcocks 792-8, Bombay Burma 670, Bombay Tramway 285, Bombay Steam 395, and Tata Hydro, 1,250.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY

LEMONJIAN'S

GENUINE JEWELLERY

WORTH HAVING!

Buy War Loan to-day

AND

Visit our Showrooms to-morrow

Art Designers of the latest fashionable Parisian Models

BY EUROPEAN EXPERTS !!!

J. LEMONJIAN & CO.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS

36, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,372-8, Swan 905, Standard 2,082-8, Simplex 1,060, Shapurji 155, Pearls 770, New Greats 450, Madhowji 2,925, Kohinoor 1,700, Kastoorchand 1,540, Ind. Malwa 375, Ind. Bleaching 205, Finlay 715, Fazulbhoy 950, David 635, Currimbhoy 460, Crescent 300, Century 550, Cen. India 2,800, By. United 1,210, By. Dyeing 1,650, Advance 1,515, Bundi 22, Katni Ordinary 250, Katni Deferred 1,300, Shivarajpur 42, Tata Ordinary 250, Tata Old D. 1,165, Alcocks 795, Bombay Burma 682-8, Bombay Tramway 387-8, Bombay Steam 400, Bombay Telephone 135, and Tata Hydro 1,247-8.

FOR SALE.

Hypodermic record Syringes, 1, C.C. 2 c. c. 5 c. c. 10 c. c. and 20 c.c., Platinum needles to fit above, All glass in three parts.—1. C. C 2 c. c. 5. c. c. 10 c. c. 20 c c., All glass French model in all sizes.—Broken syringes may be exchanged at 3/4 prices.

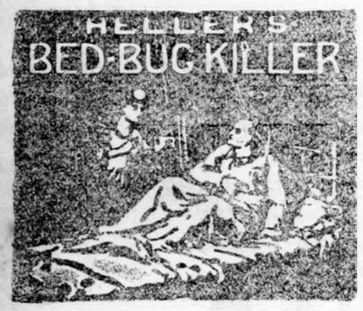
All kind of surgical instruments and laboratory appliances. viz., glass slides test tubes, &c.

For further particulars please apply:—
GUNDI CHEMIST, Bombay.
Telephone 241. Telegrams Gundisan.

DEPOSITORS OF
THE PEOPLE'S BANK
AND
THE AMRITSAR BANK
(in Liquidation)
desirous of selling their CLAIMS will please communicate with:—
TARACHAND GABA,
ICE FACTORY,
BHATINDA (Patiala State.

Razors, Scissors . . . .
Surgical Instruments, etc.
SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Keen Edge Company,
Cutlers and Surgical Instruments Repairers.
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY
Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . . .
late Government Medical Officer .
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.



Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.
½lb. tins. Ans. 7 each.
¼lb. tins, Ans. 12 each.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Rs. 4
Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family Should Have A Set.
Order from:
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY.

RELIABILITY

You can always rely upon the Superior Strength and Purity of
HELLER'S
FANCY-PASTRY BAKING POWDER
For Perfect Results
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Agents;
KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ
Regd
A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.
An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.
"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by
J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1000-17—Craigie B and C, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China v. S. Naran & Co. a firm, Payne and Co., Part heard.
883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow and ors, Judah & S, Smetham B & Co., Part heard, 25-7-18.
20-18—Little and Co., Shantaram Balkrishna and anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar and anr, Amin and D, Part heard, 29-7-18.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS IN COMMR'S. REPORT.

928-10—Payne and Co, B N Lang v. Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

LONG CAUSE.

13-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T. & Co.
831-17—Jam R & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.
772-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.
588-17—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.
725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.
1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.
1107-17—Madh K & Ch, Pandamsingh Narsinghbhai v. Lala Harnarain & anr, Edgelow G W & Co.
1195-17—Crawford B & Co., Richardson and Cruddas a firm v. Cawasji Dhunjibhoy Tarachand & ors, Ard H D & Co.
181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne & Co.
935-17—Mulla & Mulla Vadauji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhai K & Gir.
216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.
357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gayalbhai & Co. a firm, Edg G W & Co.
949-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v. Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL

(IN CHAMBERS,)

558-03—Mulji & Th, Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbai Haptulla & ors, Messrs Mulji & Khambatta a firm, Applicant, Parties Concerned, Notice 3-4-17 in Suit No. 775 of 1905.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

985-14—Tyabji D & Co., Ganeshdas Guru Raghuvirdas & anr, v. Canji Kheraj, Mans H M & Co.
497-14—Ragh N & Co., Peruri Surayanarian & Co. a firm v. Charngundla Venkallarangayya, Vachha & Co.
451-18—Chit M & K, Messrs Lilla Joseph v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada, Ard H D & Co.
587-18—Chit M & K, Jan Mahomed v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada, Ard H D & Co.

TO BE MENTIONED.

1110-17—Shroff & D, Mahomed Ismail bin Mahomed Hasham Alibux v. Jenurubibi widow & anr, Vachha & Co., Nanu N & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS (OF SUIT AND SUMMONS.)

252-17—Kharas & Co., M S Mehente v. The East India Coal Co. Ld., Little & Co.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

422-17—M B Chothia, Messrs Comer & Co. a firm v. Hormusji Bomanji Katrak & ors, Mulla & Mulla, Part heard.
125-17—Rustomji & Gin, Ananta Jaganath v. Balcrishna Ananta.
220-16—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa & Co. a firm, Wadia G & Co.
921-17—Moti & Devi, Deokaran Mulji v. Panachand Bhagubai & ors, Bnimji & Co., Daph F & D.
90-17—Forbes & Co., Wadilal Hargowandas Shah v. Makubhai Kalubhai & ors, Jehangir G & B.
290-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Meghji Laxmidas, C P D'Cunha & Co.
291-17—N C Dalal Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Mahomed Habibulla & ors, C P D'Cunha & Co.
726-12—Tyabji D & Co., Bhagwandas Parsharam a firm v. Kanayalal Jainarayen, Malvi M R & Co.
1337-14—Khambatta & Co., Purshotam Krishna Vete v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete & ors, Khand L & M, Khambatta & Co.
833-17—Khand L & M, Anandrao Wishwanath Jaiker v. Tuljiram Goculdas Dalal & ors., Motichand & D, For postponement.
88-17—Vachha & Co., Nanakji Raichand & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Jam R & D.
934-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Ebrahim Sulleman Sabehji & Co., a firm & ors. Forbes & Co.
1136-16—Pandia & Co., Edoo Rama Nimbalkar v. Messrs Trikemji Jiwandas a firm Kanga & Sayani.
227-17—Payne & Co., Kaikhusroo Hormusji Gheesta v. Kisanchand Jitmal & anr, Shroff & Din.
489-16—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn. Co. Ld. v. Anandi Prasad Dube, Matu J & M.
717-17—Captain & V, Fazalbhai Peer Mahomed v. The Planet Mills Ltd., Edg G W & Co.
631-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Dewji Malji, Sham M & H.
632-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Messrs James Mf's Co. a firm, Sham M & H.
633-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. B. Ardeshir & Co. a firm, Sham M & H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER AT 11-15 A. M.

985-15—Amin & D, Bai Gulab v. Nanabhai Anapram Bhat, Motichand & D, J's Summon d. 30-7-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

470-17—Motichand & D, Ratansey Devkaram v. Messrs Nanu N Bharucha & Co. a firm, Daphtary F & D, Part heard, 29-7-18.

ADJOURNED PETITION AND SUMMON

In Re Indian Arb. Act IX of 1899—Tyabji D & Co., Madhowdas Khushaldas a firm Petrs. v. Gokaldas Haridas a firm, Respondents, Pandia & Co., Notice 22-6-18, Part heard, 30-7-18.
In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Ard H D and Co, Morarji Jairam Narranji Petitioner v Gopalji Kuverji and anr Respondents, Madh K and Ch. Motichand and D, Notice 19-6-18, Part heard, 23-7-18.
In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and Re Agreement dated 26th March 1917 and Re Suit No. 648 of 1918—Jamsetji R & D, Tulsiram Karamchand & Co., a firm, Petitioners v. Maganlal Dulabhai Desai, Respondent, Daphtary F & D. Notice 22-7-18.
360-11—Jamsetji R & D, Chimabai widow v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Payne and Co., 22-7-18.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

65—17—Ard H D & Co., Bai Jassodabai widow v. Bai Shandabai widow, Mulji & Th.

SHORT CAUSE.

655-18—Jehangir & B, Messrs Dharamsee Assoo & Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikhusru Hirjibhai Printer & Co., a firm, Dastur and Co.

Face the King's Enemies.

THE Germans are being beaten, but the War is not yet won. Great and wonderful as have been the efforts and the endurance of the British Empire in the past four years, both in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, it is certain that even greater efforts are immediately in front of us before we are victorious. Are we in India going to quail in the cause of freedom and justice? Think of heroic France, with her gigantic losses, with some of her richest provinces in the hands of the enemy, yet still indomitable, never of higher courage than she is to-day. Think of Italy, likewise invaded, suffering the severest privations, but turning fiercely on her enemies and dealing them increasingly doughty blows. Think of the more than heroic tenacity of the Serbian Army; of the internal discord which so long paralysed Greece; of the position of crushed Roumania cut off from all external help, thrown entirely upon her own resources but who fought to the death for her independence with a gallantry that extorted admiration even from her foes. Shall we,—who are so much more fortunately situated, with our country absolutely intact, our prosperous commerce and industries, our peaceful homes and our freedom from the horrors of War,—fail our comrades and our fighting men in the great struggle?

Nothing in the history of India has ever been half so vital in its interests as that this War should be brought to a successful end. It means everything to YOU who read this appeal.

Everybody in India can face the King's Enemies—the able bodied men by joining the Army, the others by simply lending their money, at good interest, and free of income-tax to the Government. They have only to instruct their Bank or their Broker to buy War Bonds. Or they can walk in to any Post Office Savings Bank or the WAR LOAN BUREAU, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and BUY A WAR BOND or A CASH CERTIFICATE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library—6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 3.

Excelsior Theatre: Frawley Co.'s Matinee at 5-30. "The Boomerang" and at 9-30 p.m. "Fair and Warmer."

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.

Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-15 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 23
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express — ...	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SAHER—On Wednesday, July 31, at Warden Road, Nowrowji Kavasji Saher. Funeral at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

BURNING ACCIDENT.

Gomtibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, was near a "sigree" on Tuesday, when her saree accidentally caught fire and she sustained severe burns about her body. Her cries brought neighbours to her rescue and they put out the flames. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a Study Class in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Path of Discipleship." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

AMBULANCE CLASS

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch, Dr. M. Vijayakar will deliver lectures on First Aid from Sunday, August 4. The classes will be conducted from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. on Sundays in the hall of the Municipal School, Charni Road. All those desirous of joining must enlist their names with Mr. R. G. Nayak, 3rd Charni Road.

APPOINTMENT OF MISS MOINETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish these few lines in your popular daily? Messrs. N. H. C. and V. D. K. have tried to answer my letter of 30th July, but it seems in their irritated mood they have touched points which I never mentioned in my letter. Not being in Government service I do not know the programme of the Government but the appointment of Miss M. Moinette is not a solitary instance (another European lady is recently appointed in Burma) and we say men can very well guess the way the wind blows. If Messrs. N. H. C. and V. K. D. know the Government programme from their bureaucratic idols they will kindly oblige the public by publishing it.

I criticised the appointment of Miss M. Moinette "in my parrot like phraseology of to-day," not because I thought woman inferior to man, nor because I doubted her qualifications but because I think India ought to be reserved for Indians and no foreign man or woman ought to be allowed to hold a Government post for which an Indian is available.

As for the names of qualified persons Messrs. N. H. C. and V. D. K. have simply to look round and they will surely find a good many names of persons holding Indian as well as European qualifications. It is again surprising to see preference given to European qualifications. The advocates of European qualifications are humbly requested to note that Indian Universities have produced men who are in no way inferior to the best European product imported into this country.—Yours, etc.,

"N."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your criticism of our letter published in to-day's edition we would like to point out that you conveniently ignore the question of efficiency which was the import of our letter.

There is no truth in your insinuation that the letter was prompted by an "irate professor." The charge you level is altogether unwarranted except by the bias of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. C.
V. D. K.

Elphinstone College,
31st July, 1918.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The first of a series of mounted sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana to be held every Wednesday, during the dubious Bombay monsoon, came off on the Marines Lines Oval yesterday evening, and it veritably killed the monotony of life in the city. The sports were originally intended to be a revival of the once familiar mud sports, but Marine Lines was not sufficiently soaked to justify the appellation, and at the same time, to stimulate the ambitions of human mud-larks. To Messrs. J. G. Ridland and L. H. Saville, a large gathering of the fair and brave are indebted for a very pleasant afternoon. They arranged a programme of five events which attracted a large number of sporting spirits. The first three events viz., the tent-pegging, individual jumping, Lloyd Lindsay and Duck Apple Stakes were open to officers on leave or stationed in Bombay who were not members of the Bombay Gymkhana ,and to members of the Bombay Light Horse, and advantage was taken of the happy privilege by members of the Bombay Ligght Horse in particular who had a champion in Mr. Gerrard, the hero of the recent mounted sports at the Willingdon Sports Club, and winner of three events yesterday. Great expectations were held of Mr. Scott, the famous steeplechaser who turned up from Calcutta in time to take part in the sports. The majority of horses and ponies in the jumping competition did not take kindly to their task in the initial stages of their work, but at the finish Mr. Forrest, Mr. Sadler and Mr. Ridland proved that that their horses were made of real foodstuff and could jump faultlessly. The Duck Apple Stakes, and Aunt Sally Stakes: the terms of which are given below, created endless amusement. The following were the results:—

TENT-PEGGING.—Horses and Ponies (two runs).

Mr. Gerrard	1
Mr. Hunt	2
Capt. Boyd	3

Fourteen competed.

JUMPING.—Horses and Ponies (individual)—Maximum marks 10 for each jump, and marks deducted for hitting a fence. Light brushing the top twigs of a brush fence may cause a deduction of two marks, but touching without displacing a rail or stones off a wall will forfeit 2 marks. A horses behaviour between the jumps should not be considered, but the preference was given to the horse with the best manners.

Mr. Forrest	1
Mr. Sadler	2
Mr. Ridland	3

Also competed:—Gerrard, Scott, Smith, Robinson, Gisham, Clements, Forrest, Sadler, Phillips, Gall, Ridland, Clements, Mansfield Forest McDonald, Sherwood, Simpkins, Towner, and Fletcher.

DUCK APPLE STAKES.—Competitors had to ride a course to where buckets of water, each containing an apple, were placed, dismount, and holding their horses, pick the apple out of the water with their teeth, remount and return to winning post with apple in mouth. The apple at no period in the race was to be touched by hand.

Capt. Baird	1
Mr. McDonald	2
Mr. Robinson	3

Also competed:—Sherwood, Sadler, and Mansfield.

AUNT SALLY STAKES.—Men rode a course, handed their horses to syces, put on top-hats (black) and knelt with their backs to their partners, who knocked off the hats with tennis balls. As soon as a man's hat was knocked off he mounted and returned over course to winning post:—

Mrs. McCausland and Gerrard	1
Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield	2
Mrs. Paterson-Brown and Sadler	3

Nine further pairs competed.

LLOYD LINDSAY.—In half sections. Competitors rode to a course and with polo balls knocked cocoanuts off posts. Each competitor was required to knock down two cocoanuts while his partner remained mounted holding his horses.

Mr. Gerrard and Mr. Scott	1
Mr. Smith and Mr. Robinson	2
Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Robinson	3

There were very many other competitors in pairs.

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

We have received the following for publication:—

Having promised to publish the Clearing House Rules on or about the 5th July, the Cotton Contracts Committee desire to make it clear that the delay in publication is due solely to the urgent requests of several Associations for further time for consideration. A final date has now been fixed after which no further representations will be received, and the Committee hope to publish the Rules not later than the 15th August. They will come into force from the date of publication.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme, which commences at the Palace of Varieties to-night, is a most attractive one, and should draw crowded houses nightly. Miss Eileen Grace the talented London artist, continues to charm the Gaiety audiences with her tuneful melodies and fascinating dances, and will give this week some more fine songs and dances out of her extensive repertoire. The songs and dances of this talented artiste are always enthusiastically received by the audiences and there is little doubt that this week also she will charm with her performance. Mr. C. Morris, the inimitable comedian, will appear in some more humourous songs and fine step dances of this talented artist are always enbeautiful voice, will also give some more of her catchy chorus songs. The picture side of the programme is also strongly represented, the star film being a drama entitled, "A Wife's Forgiveness." There is also a comedy film and another fine film. All these go to make an excellent programme, which nobody should miss seeing.

GODINHO DEFAMATION CASE.

MRS. MARTIN IN THE BOX.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. P. N. Godinho charged Mr. A. F. Martin with defamation and abetment. Mr. R. Solomon appeared for the complainant, and Mr. V. G. Deshpande for the accused.

At the outset, Mr. H. B. Spencer, pleader, said he was not the Mr. Spencer mentioned in the reports of Mr. Godinho's evidence wherein Mr. Godinho had said it was untrue that he had "been to Goa with Mr. Spencer on boozing visits."

MRS. MARTIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Viviana Sylva Martin, examined by Mr. Solomon, said she came from Sukur. She knew Mr. Godinho, who came from her village and whom she had known before her marriage. She had seen him before her marriage. After the marriage she saw him when she had been assaulted. Before the marriage the accused took her to the complainant at his office, because after the death of her first husband money was to be withdrawn from the bank. The accused took her there to get the money withdrawn from the bank. She got the money with which she opened a shop on Girgaum Road. The shop was still there and was conducted by the accused. Three years ago she and the accused were on good terms. The accused assaulted her over her sister two or three years ago. He struck her with a knife, because she asked him to give up her sister's company and keep her somewhere else. Her sister lived with her then at the accused's place. He said he would not turn her sister out and asked witness to go away. She complained to the police of the assault, her elder sister, adn her husband. Mr. L. G. Correia accompanied her to the police chowki. Mr. Godinho did not go there. She showed to the Police the marks of injury and she had those healed-up scars still. Her younger sister still lived with the accused and was not married and she had a child of the accused. The Police prosecuted the accused for the assault, but her elder sister and her husband left for Goa and so the accused was acquitted. She was given permission to bring a fresh complaint on their return from Goa. She (witness) lived with the accused two days after the assault and on the third day she went to hospital to have her injuries dressed when he closed the doors against her. She then lived with another man.

RECEIVING HER MAINTENANCE.

She then sent a letter to the accused, offering to live with him but he did not take her back, and she came to this Court and filed a case for maintenance. The Court ordered the accused to give her Rs. 20 for maintenance. After this she was living at another place. She met with a motor accident and was taken to an hospital where she stayed one month and she lay in bed at her place for four months. She was still under treatment. It was not true that she had been constantly visiting Mr. Godinho at his office. She went there once a month in the morning to get her maintenance money. It was not true that she often went to Mr. Godinho and was closetted there with him. She had never been closetted with Mr. Godinho at any place. There had never been anything improper between her and Mr. Godinho. When she lived with the accused, the latter never taxed her with going to Mr. Godinho, nor did she tell him it was none of his business. It was not true that she and Mr. Godinho had conspired to harass the accused; nor did she create constant quarrels with the accused in pursuance of any conspiracy. She never insulted the accused. She used to speak to him about her sister. It was not true that she assaulted him with a nail shoe three years ago. It was not true that she broke her glass bangle and hurt herself with it and then went to the Police and made a complaint. She did not ask her elder sister and her husband to speak against the accused. She never had illicit intercourse with Mr. Godinho. He never took her to his house in Goa. She never danced for him or his friends at Goa. She could not dance. She never danced for Mr. Godinho at his office. It was not true that Mr. Godinho induced her to take possession of her shop. She received a letter from the accused's solicitors, to which she sent a reply.

Mr. Solomon read out the reply in which witness denied the allegations made in the letter.

MORE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Burjorji Cursetji, examined by Mr. Solomon, said he had close to the staircase and below Mr. Godinho's office, his shop. Mr. Godinho generally came to the office at 9-30 a.m. and went away at 8 p.m. Witness had never seen the last witness before now. He went to Mr. Godinho's office sometimes in the morning and at noon. Mr. Godinho went away at 8 p.m. with Mr. De Cruz.

Mr. M. A. De Cruz, examined by Mr. Solomon, said he had his office in the rooms opposite to Mr. Godinho's office, with the landing of the staircase between them but the doors were always open. Until recently Mr. Navalkar and Mr. De Souza sat there. The clerks sat in Mr. Godinho's office. Mr. Godinho's room had wooden partitions about ten or twelve feet high on two sides. There were two swing doors—half-doors. Witness generally left the office between 8 and 8-30 p.m. Generally he, Mr. Godinho and Mr. De Souza left the office together. The peon remained to the last to shut the doors. Witness had seen Mrs. Martin at Mr. Godinho's office during office hours. He had never seen her there after 6 p.m. There was a big crowd of people between 4 and 6 p.m. at the office

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he got the letter written by a solicitor and sent it to his wife. The imputations made in it were true. He had witnesses.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused under section 500.

DEFENCE OF "NOT GUILTY."

The accused pleaded not guilty. He put in a written statement in which he alleged: "I plead not guilty to the offence charged. I have had no other hostile feelings towards the complainant except those of a deeply-wronged husband towards one whom he believes to be his wife's paramour and the destroyer of his home and happiness. The letter complained of was sent at my instance after I had satisfied myself by due and proper enquiries that my suspicions about the improper relations of complainant with my wife were unhappily well founded, and that letter was a preliminary step towards the institution of a suit for divorce and damages, which subsequently I did institute. That letter was also written for the purpose of avoiding the aforesaid suit as certain terms were proposed in it which, if accepted, would have rendered the filing of the suit unnecessary. All through I have acted in good faith and for the protection of my own interests."

"MARRYING WITH EYES OPEN."

The complainant cross-examined by Mr. Deshpande, said the accused's conduct towards him in the lottery case, the fact that the letter was sent to his wife, and the fact of a subsequent letter and what he heard from different people, led him to believe that the accused had hostile feelings towards him. The accused had alleged that in the maintenance case he wished to give his wife maintenance as he was enraged at her conduct. Witness did not first know Mrs Martin at his village. He did not remember having seen her then. He did not speak of her as a handsome widow. He did not remember having spoken to her before she was brought to him by her husband, the accused. He did not think so. When he said the accused married her with his eyes open he meant that he (witness) did not induce him to marry her. He had nothing to do with the marriage. He took whisky and soda. He did not drink on the sly. It was absolutely untrue that a woman brought him some woman including Mrs. Martin. It was untrue that Mrs. Martin was brought to him on a Sunday. Mrs. Martin could come to his office whenever she liked to. It was not true that on that occasion he took Mrs. Martin into his private room, gave the woman who brought her Rs. 2 and told her to go away. It was not true that she was brought like this on many occasions. Mrs. Martin could come to the office whenever she liked. There was no necessity of an intermediary at all. There was no private room in the office. There was absolutely no privacy in his office. The mere names mentioned before conveyed nothing to him. He had not been to a house in Kumbharwada. It was not true that he went to this house twice with Mrs. Martin. He had never left his house on more than two or three occasions after 8 p.m. after 1916. It was a lie if anybody said that he saw him with Mrs. Martin at Marine Lines after 8 p.m. Mrs. Martin came to his office when the instalments were due. Since this case began she came to his office. He had done his level best to bring about a reconciliation between the husband and wife. Mrs. Martin was in hospital in July 1916 when the alleged adultery could take place. He (witness) had been harmed in reputation by the allegations, because the solicitors who wrote that letter must have believed the story because they advised on instructions that a suit could be successfully filed for divorce. A lawyer was not bound to send any kind of notice. It did not mean that because a solicitor sent a notice he believed the allegations but he assumed the truth of them. In the Arab Girl Widnapping Case no such allegation was made against him that he kept the girl in his office for two nights. He was not present then but from the reports that he had read he said no such allegation was made. The charge itself was utterly untrue. The girl left the office the same evening.

NO PARTICULARS.

Re-examined by Mr. Solomon, the witness said that he had said he had never been out of his house after 8 p.m. after 1916. He left office at 8 p.m. and went straight home. In the High Court proceedings all those names were not mentioned. He called upon them to furnish particulars but the vaguest particulars were submitted without dates and without names. No reference was made to the allegation about his driving with Mrs. Martin. His trouble was that no time or spefic date was given.

Further hearing was adjourned.

INSULT TO SIR L. JENKINS.

CUDDALORE SESSIONS JUDGE APPOLOGISES.

The correspondent of the "Hindu" writing from Cuddalore, says:—

In conjunction with the incident reported in your columns in the month of May last, the District Judge publicly apologised for his remarks about Sir Lawrence Jenkins and made a statement in the course of which he said; "I will say that it was only when I was extremely fatigued and beginning an illness which continued for more than six weeks longer and which prevented my concluding some of the work of the Sessions very urgent work that I opened my mouth to give utterance to those remarks. I am very sorry that I permitted myself, or rather my ill-health moved me to speak, without that judicial courtesy which it is the tradition of the Bench to observe and which even the High Court are pleased to observe even in differing from Judges who are within their direct jurisdiction. So far as my remarks contained criticisms of a distinguished judicial officer I desire to withdraw them. I regret that they were made in one of those little spurts of heat which sometimes break out in the course of arguments with Counsel or Vakil and as a matter of fact it was only because I was unwell, very much over-worked, that I did not confine my remarks to the form and to the degree which I should otherwise have done, while of course claiming for myself—as for every other Judge—that freedom of speech without which the exercise of Judicial functions would be indeed an impossibility. I regret that in this manner, as a very exceptional instance in my own experience, I did speak in a way which I did not desire and which I now wish to withdraw."

HIGHHANDED PATELS.

WOMEN FORCED TO WORK.

(From our Corrspondent.)

NADIAD, July 29.

Readers of "The Chronicle" must remember that not even a month ago a barber and a potter were bullied by the police patel of Kathlal, a village in Kapadvanaj taluka for having refused to work per Veith (without any remuneration). It seems that the all powerful police patel is bent upon harassing these poor people and so forcing them to follow his behests and work without remuneration. Another instance has just been reported, which excels the previous one in the extraordinary behaviour of the officer concerned. The victims, this time of official ire are women, not men. One of them the wife of a potter Bhikha Gopal, while on her way back from the field with a bundle of fuel on her head, was accosted by Mohan Gulab, the police patel of Pahad, a suburb near Kathlal, who wrested her axe from her, gave her two blows on the back with the handle of the axe and took away her fuel. After a day or two, another potter woman was deprived of her bundle of fuel and forced to go to the village-chowra where the police patel of Kathlal ordered her to fetch water as the Mamlatdar Sahib was expected and then take her bundle. The poor woman had to fetch water under threats of the police patel.

GRAHAM MURDER TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 30.

The trial of Abdul Rahim, charged with the murder of Miss Graham, lady doctor, commenced to-day in the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge here. Several important witnesses were examined, including E. L. Castellars, Police Inspector, and Guard Fanthomes, who after examination by the Government Pleader, was asked several questions by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Fanthomes' statement to the Judge was as follows:—There are 10 stations from Munderwa to Gonda. The accused was near the door and I could see that he was in the compartment when I passed by. He spoke to me at Gorakhpur platform where there are electric lights and it was only beginning to get dark. It was between 6-20 and 7 p.m., when he spoke to me. I never spoke to him after Gorakhpur platform. I saw the accused get into the carriage at Munderwa after the ice man shouted for him. After Munderwa I saw on two or three occasions when passing by that there was a man in the carriage. I did not notice if he was standing up or sitting down.

POONA BABY SHOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 30.

Judging in connection with the Poona Baby Carnival was taken in hand at the Ladies' Club this evening. There was a large gathering present including a great many of young children of Poona and Kirkee. Lady Willingdon visited the show, in the course of the evening and was greatly interested in the proceedings.

The following results were declared up to this evening:—

European Children.

Class 1st, 1 to 3 months:—Vera Gordon 1st, Elien May Davis 2nd.

Class 2nd, 3 to 6 months:—Sylira Bishop 1st, Derik Plunkett 2nd.

Class 3rd, 6 to 12 months:—Hubert Higgins 1st, John Cornfield 2nd.

Class 4th, 1 to 2 years:—John Hugh Stanger Leathes 1st, John Thorpe 2nd.

Class 5th, 2 to 3 years:—Aurette Corbould 1st, Baron Shoubridge 2nd.

Class 6th, 3 to 4 years: John Bernard Collett 1st, Doris Sanderson 2nd.

Indian Children.

Class 1, 1 to 3 months:—No. 87 1st, No. 51 2nd.

Class 2, 3 to 6 months:—No. 120 1st, No. 138 Datu Shewram 2nd.

Class 3, 6 to 12 months:—Sharak Nanavatti 1st, Sharinh Irani 2nd.

Class 4, 1 to 2 years:—Seroo Kapadia 1st, Sarcobhai Haji Moosa 2nd.

Class 5, 2 to 3 years:—Adi Jehangir Wadia 1st, Gauhar Cochick Shaw 2nd.

INTERCESSORY SERVICE.

On Sunday next, in St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgoan, there will be solemn Intercessory Service. The Blessed Sacrament will be exposed from 6-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Every half hour according to the time allotted to them, members of Sodalities, Associations, Conferences of the poor, and the Girgaum Catholic Young Men's Club, will visit the Chapel, and pray for the Success of the British Arms, the service will be brought to a close by Sermon and Benediction. The Rev. J. Clarke, Military Chaplain, will preach at 6-30 p.m.

SPECIAL RECRUITMENT FOR P. W. D.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

The "Pioneer" says:—The Government of India will shortly address the Secretary of State on the subject of special recruitment to the Provincial Service of the Indian Public Works Department. It is understood the question has arisen in connection with the filling up of vacancies created by the exigencies of the war.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

In connection with the Silver Wedding Fund the Honorary Secretary for Bombay Presidency informs us that Committee of Ladies are being formed in every district and State throughout the Presidency with the object of collecting donations.

Mrs. Ashton Street, Nepean Sea Road, to whom donations may be sent, has consented to look after Bombay City and its suburbs, and many ladies from all communities are helping her. It is confidently hoped that the response by the women throughout this Presidency to the appeal issued by her Excellency Lady Willingdon, will be a record one.

AMBULANCE SERVICE IN BOMBAY.

SCANDAL OF KIKABHAI BUILDING.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday. Dr. S. L. Batliwalla presiding when consideration was given to a letter from Dr. A. E. Shellim, L. M. & S. stating that on the 17th July, 1918, his cook was suddenly struck down senseless owing to the bursting of a blood vessel of his brain; that he rang up the Lamington Road Police Station for an ambulance, but that he was informed that no ambulance was kept there; that as he found on enquiry that an ambulance was available at the Sir J. J. Hospital, he saw the House Surgeon who very kindly placed the ambulance at his disposal but asked him to put Rs. 5 in the 'Poor Box' as the ambulance had been purchased from the collections of the Box and to make his own arrangements for taking the ambulance out; that he had to pay Rs. 2 more to the hamals who took the ambulance out with him and fetched the patient; that his object in bringing this incident to the notice of the Corporation was to show the urgent necessity of providing several ambulances at different places in the City, which should be available to the poor free of charge and to the well-to-do on payment of a reasonable fee on the certificate of a medical man or a Police Officer. They added that the ambulances provided by the Municipality are for cases of infectious diseases only and that they could not be used for cases of accidents or for pregnant women on the point of labour or for cases of ordinary patients to be taken to a hospital.

It was decided to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

SANKLI STREET.

The Committee also considered a letter from Mr. Ramchandra Baburao and others, committee of the tenants in Kikabhai Building in Sankli Street, Byculla, forwarding on behalf of all the tenants in the building copies of letters from Municipal Authorities and certificates of medical practitioners which showed that a complaint made by them to the Corporation about the condition of the building and its surroundings was true and that there were sick persons in the building on the day when the building was inspected by certain Councillors. They stated that the fact that the landlord of the building was fined Rs. 30 by the Second Presidency Magistrate clearly showed that there were defects in the building. They submitted that they had drawn the attention of the Corporation to these facts mainly to safeguard the welfare of the tenants of the building against "misleading and untrue statements" made by certain Councillors. They forwarded also extracts from the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" bearing on the subject, together with a copy of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the tenants of the building protesting against the action of certain Councillors in making "misleading and untrue statements" regarding the matter at a meeting of the Corporation held on the 11th July, 1918.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation for disposal.

PRELUDE TO NEW GREAT LATTLE.

DESPERATE ENEMY ATTEMPT TO CONSOLIDATE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7-35, a.m., July 31.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 31.

PARIS.—Experts agree that the present hard fighting is merely a prelude to a new great battle. The enemy is striving most desperately to consolidate the front on both wings.

MARSHAL FOCH EXPECTED TO RENEW ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 31.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 31.

The "Westfaelische Zeitung's" expert opines that Marshal Foch will renew attacks with the object of forcing a decision.

THE COUNCIL AND THE RENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One who reads the debate of the first reading of the new Rent Bill in yesterday's meeting of the Poona Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, will clearly find that the much abused bureaucracy had to defend Government measures to protect the helpless tenants in the City of Bombay living as monthly tenants—limiting its operation only for those paying the rent up to Rs. 20 per month against the attacks of well-to-do "democratic" representatives from Municipalities. Some are Congressmen, Home Rulers, etc.

Even the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta who represents the Bombay Municipality, does not know the real state of the tenants. Before the first Rent Restriction Bill was talked of there was actually a race of increasing rents of the chawls, amongst many greedy landlords from October last. Some had increased rent even twice in one year.

The chief salutary effect of the Bill was that increase was limited to 10 per cent. and that too on the rent of 1st January, 1916. But many landlords who had increased rents from October, have till now refused to refund the illegal increase of rent from January until the Act was passed. On the contrary some threaten by reminding that this is simply a war measure and those who will give trouble, will be dealt with severely when the war is over. Consequently many tenants dare not to displease their landlords.

The difficulties of the Bombay tenants have attracted the attention of the Servants of India Society (Bombay Branch), under whose auspices a Tenants' Association has been started to secure direct representation in the Bombay Corporation as well as the Legislative Council and thereby have elementary rights from their landlords.—Yours, etc.

C. J. KHER.

Soman Buildings, Kelawadi,
Bombay, July 31.

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DAIMLER

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 1st August, 1918.

CURBING THE LANDLORD.

Considerable surprise was expressed in the Bombay Legislative Council at the opposition to the Bill to Restrict the Increase of Rent of Small Premises in the Presidency on the part of several non-official members. We share this surprise, though we are inclined to think that many of those members who opposed the new Bill have not fully understood its character or adequately realised its urgency. We have already pointed out on a previous occasion that the Bill is neither a satisfactory piece of draftsmanship nor free from several defects as regards the procedure laid down. We have shown how, for instance, the procedure prescribed for acquiring possession of premises which are deliberately left empty is unnecessarily lengthy and cumbersome and that the method proposed for recovery of excess rent paid to the landlord is also of doubtful efficacy. These are defects which, we hope, will be remedied by the Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred. Again, while we believe that the success of the new measure requires that the Controller of Rents should be invested with the drastic powers proposed to be given to him, it is equally essential that sufficient safeguards should be provided to secure that these powers are not arbitrarily or tyrannically exercised. This purpose can be achieved by the creation of a board of independent and disinterested persons, whom the Controller should be required to consult. This consideration the Select Committee may well bear in mind.

These are the directions in which the Bill requires to be improved. As regards its main principle or the provisions laid down to secure its enforcement, there can, however, be no two opinions. To realise this adequately, however, is, as Lord Willingdon appositely remarked, not to forget that a war is going on. The Bill is essentially a war measure like its predecessor. The war has created certain conditions which, in accordance with the exploded notion of demand and supply, have put a premium on the value of housing accommodation. The landlords were not slow to take advantage of this. To maintain that they are entitled to demand a moderate increase on pre-war rents may be reasonable. But with the bulk of the landlords the appetite has grown by what it has fed on and they have, in numerous instances, indulged in sheer rapacity and in many others have, at least, gone to excess, while unscrupulous men among them have resorted to disgraceful and odious methods of blackmailing tenants who have refused to pay extortionate increases. We do not see what difference there is between such landlords and those whom our criminal courts daily send to prisons for offences against "property." Much was said in the Council on Monday about unjustified interference with the "right of property." There is, however, something infinitely more important and sacred than the right of property, and it is the "right of person." And if we welcome the new piece of legislation, as we do, it is especially because it recognizes that a person of property is not to be a law unto himself as regards his enjoyment of it and, what is more, because it definitely lays down that the right of person should supersede the right of property when the two conflict, for the simple reason that man is superior to and more valuable than the thing he creates. We have, in short, the sound and human law laid down that just because a man is "propertied" he is not entitled to turn his enjoyment of his property into the misery of other human beings. This was expressed in different language when Lord Willingdon said that the object of the Bill is to defend poor tenants against the exorbitant landlords. That poor tenants in Bombay and other cities have suffered and still suffer at the hands of exorbitant landlords is too well-known to need mention. And Mr. Carmichael and especially Mr. Cadell were able, unfortunately, to show that there is no alternative but to resort to penal measures to prevent the suffering which has assumed the proportion of a crying public scandal.

The idea of a landlord going to prison seemed to shock some hon. members, but we are constrained to say that there are landlords in Bombay who pursue methods of intimidation and defy the law in their treatment of poor people too weak or too ignorant to protect themselves, for whom imprisonment would be a salutary and desirable lesson. The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas is reported to have said that Indians looked upon punishment in court as a slur and he, therefore, objected to the penal clause. The common experience is that every self-respecting man looks upon punishment in court as a slur, and also considers it beneath himself to take undue advantage of another man's,—and especially of a poor man's—difficulties. The speech of the Hon. Mr. Pranjpye was an amazing performance. He was effectively answered by Mr. Cadell, if the academic arguments he himself advanced were not self-destructive. The only excuse we can suggest for his speech is that he seems to know very little of Bombay and Karachi, and much less of the misery and difficulties of the poor tenants in these cities and of the devious and scandalous methods to which a certain class of landlords and their agents are capable of descending, often "within the law" and often outside it. For the rest, the principal criticism that we have to offer against the Bill is that,—as we pointed out on a previous occasion,—the limit of Rs. 20 proposed is too low and that if the measure is to afford relief to all real sufferers in Bombay, it should be raised at least to Rs. 50, if not more.

INTERPELLATIONS.—II.

We ended yesterday with the attempts of the Collector of Sholapur to introduce Rao Saheb Joglekar to the Sholapur Municipality. We are distinctly of opinion that the Municipalities and District Local Boards should be completely unfettered in the choice of their servants. A liberal constitution with a paid executive chosen by the officials will be of no use. While considering the case of Dharangaon Municipality, Government say, in reply to a question of the Hon. Mr. Upasani, that the chief officer may be a non-official. Why then do the Government insist upon the chief officer being an official in the case of District Local Boards in Sind? We are surprised to learn that copies of the Budget are not circulated by the District Local Boards to their members as a rule and Government endorse this mistaken view and remark that the necessity of supplying copies is not felt. The Educational budgets of the District Local Boards in the Presidency proper as well as Sind are framed by the Educational Inspectors. Both these harmful practices should be abolished in the interests of the public. Government seem to have been engaged for a pretty long time in considering the report of the Commissioner of Sind on the administration of Local Boards. The report of 1916-17 is stated to be still under consideration. We do not want to hustle Government, but a little more despatch would not be quite unwelcome. Government do not seem to be disposed to consider the question of the restoration of the Hyderabad Municipality. As Mr. Montagu also wants to reserve to Government the power of suspending local bodies in his new scheme, it will not be amiss to consider the question a little more closely. We do not understand why the city should be disfranchised for the faults of its representatives, granting that the official report is correct. The members may be punitively dealt with and, if necessary, disqualified for life. But it is inconceivable that the city should be disfranchised for an indefinite period according to the will of the officials. We trust that if punitive measures are in contemplation, they will be concerned only with the defaulting members and not with the Municipality. The Municipality should not be suspended. It should at the most be dissolved and fresh elections held.

We are told in reply to a question of Mr. Upasani that Government are thinking of reviving the marks system. This ingenious device was, if not invested, at least introduced in this Presidency by Mr. Wren, but the late Mr. Sharp gave it, we thought, a decent burial. Why Government should think of reviving a system that utterly demoralised the Secondary Teachers and made them the victims of the caprice and whims of Headmasters and Educational Inspectors we do not know. Perhaps Government are given to commit periodically recurring blunders. It was with a sigh of relief that the teacher world learnt of the abandonment of the mark system and we have not the slighest doubt that patronage and fovouritism will again invade Secondary Schools the moment this hateful practice is reintroduced. We are glad that Government are thinking of introducing the time scale for language teachers. The admission of a third girl was refused in the Nasik High School and the reasons advanced by Government are that there were no retiring rooms and separate sanitary accommodation for girls in the school. These are big words and we hope that under the influence of this pompous phraseology Government will not restrict the already scanty facilities for female education in the mofussil. The Primary School Teacher, the helot of the Educational Department, is still groaning under his burden, and it is strange that Government have not received any petitions from teachers. It is not only in this case but in many other cases also, that Government, as noted in their replies, have not received petitions. It is time for Government to see whether their system of receiving petitions stands in need of any revision. The right to petition direct to the Sovereign is an ancient one and, even during the Mogul times any one, who rang the bell of justice, was free to approach the Emperor. Instead of petitions being required to be submitted through proper channels, which are likely to be choked sometimes, Government should encourage the practice of direct petitions to themselves. There is also much less chance of petty injustice, if subordinate officials once know that any one can approach the Head of the Province and lay before him his grievances. The one thing that the bureaucracy has obstinately clung to is that India wants personal rule. But where is the Person? The Talatis of Gujarat were turned away when they tried to see his Excellency Lord Willingdon at Surat.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat drew the attention of Government to the Poona Drainage scandal. What led Government to present this white elephant to Poona is a mystery to us. We understand that the Poona Municipality is conducting an exhaustive inquiry into the defects of Poona Drainage Works with a view to approach Government later on. Then Government will take at least a year more to complete its own inquiry. Meanwhile "manderia" will flourish in Poona and citizens will suffer immensely. May we suggest to Government to hold a joint inquiry into the Drainage works? It is no longer a question between Mr. Mandy and the Poona Municipality. Why have not Government handed over the papers in connection with the works to the Poona Municipality? Who is responsible for the excess over the estimated expenditure? Mr. Mandy, Government, or the Municipality?

Notes of the Day.

Britain's Great War Effort.

Speaking at Gray's Inn on Tuesday, General Smuts said that Britain's mighty efforts in the war have not been given sufficient publicity. The speeches of General Smuts and Lord Curzon on Tuesday show how important it is, with a view to stimulate greater efforts in the immediate future, that the extent and character of the part played by Britain should be realised as widely as possible. During the four years of war, General Smuts said, Britain had raised eight millions of men—"the greatest army in the field of all the Allies." And the achievement is the more remarkable in view of the fact that Britain, as Lord Curzon tersely summed up, had been "feeder, clothier, banker, almoner and universal provider of all the Allies."

More Pontifical Ignorance.

"The Times of India" is particularly fond of lecturing those with whom it is in political disagreement on short-comings, from which it is unfortunately not free itself. One of its favourite delusions is that nobody but itself, and those whose views coincide with its own, knows any history or has studied any public document with due care and attention or intelligence. A proper understanding and knowledge of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals is its exclusive property, though a little perception is allowed to the signatories of the manifesto of the nine moderates and Mr. Shastri. We exposed its preposterous ignorance of English political history a few days ago. Yesterday it provided us with further examples of its own failure to make itself accurately acquainted with the details of the Reform Proposals, while lecturing others on this score.

An Amazing Blunder.

Referring to the Committees which are to enquire into the franchise and determine the transferred subjects, it says:

Why should it be assumed that this committee, upon which Indians will constitute a substantial, possibly a preponderating, element, will be actuated by any other considerations than a desire to apply the liberal intentions of the framers of the Report to the actual conditions of the particular Province?

If our contemporary will turn to para 238 of the Report, it will find that the Committee to consider and recommend which should be transferred subjects is to consist of a chairman appointed from England, an official and an Indian non-official with an official and an Indian non-official added in each province. And para 225 will tell it that the Committee to consider the franchise is to consist of a Chairman appointed from England, two officials and two Indian non-officials. There is no room here for a "substantial," much less a "preponderating" Indian element. But that is an absolute certainty of a preponderating non-Indian element and a possibility of a preponderating non-Indian official element.

"Hasty Criticism."

Our contemporary, in its best pedagogic manner, also deplores cases of "hasty criticism" of the Reform Proposals. It quotes, in example, an alleged exposure in the "Servant of India," of inaccuracies on the part of Mrs. Besant. The "Servant of India" said:

For instance, she says that the Indian member of the provincial executive council "will be worse off than he is now, as he may be one to four," the four Europeans presumably being the Governor, the other executive member, and two additional members without portfolios. A little less "hastiness" on the part of "The Times" would have given it time to see Mrs. Besant's effective reply to this and other allegations of "The Servant of India," on which it ("The Times") bases its preposterous assertion that Mrs. Besant does not understand the report; and to learn that Mr. Sastri has written to Mrs. Besant, expressing his regret for the paragraph in "The Servant of India," which appeared when he was away from Poona.

Room for Another Apology!

We may quote from the issue of "New India," which reached Bombay yesterday, the note in which Mrs. Besant replies to the allegations of "The Servant of India," which Mr. Sastri has repudiated and on which "The Times" based its "hasty criticism."

"New India" says:—

The "Servant of India" is good enough to charge Mrs. Besant with "gross perversions of truth" in her criticism of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals. One of these is her view that the Indian member "will be worse off than he is now, as he may be one to four." Mrs. Besant carefully stated the exact facts as to the additional members, and there is certainly no perversion of truth. If the additional members take part in the discussion, as stated in para 221, it is absurd to say, as is said, that they do not take "part in the decision." This would imply that their opinions had no weight and were worthless. In these small councils matters do not go by votes but by swaying of opinion. As regards the italicised words, "the Legislative has not the power of the purse," the inverted commas were misplaced, and the correction made by Mrs. Besant was not carried out, though it was corrected in the reprint. Anyone who read with his head instead of only with his eyes would have seen that the italicised words were a comment only. But the opportunity for misrepresentation was too good to lose. Mrs. Besant did make the error of writing "Executive Council" for "Executive Government"—the only error of fact the "Servant of India" has discovered. Would the "Servant of India" think that Mrs. Besant was acting fairly if she charged Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford with "gross perversions of truth" because they more than once speak of the Council proposed by the Congress-League Scheme as "nominated," whereas half of it is elected—a very serious blunder in fact?

Perhaps "The Times of India" will now be good enough to apologise!

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon was present at the Legislative Council Meeting on the 30th July.

Her Excellency was present at the judging of the Babies entered before the Poona Baby Carnival which was held at the Ladies' Club.

H. E. the Viceroy and party have left Simla on tour in Central India.

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett is confirmed as Comptroller and Auditor-General *vice* Sir Reginald Gamble retired.

Mr. L. P. Marshall, Chief Engineer, Rangoon Municipality has been elected Chairman of Indian Institution of Municipal and County Engineers for the year 1918-19.

MUNITIONS EXPLOSION IN JAPAN.

MANY CASUALTIES FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 31.

A message from Shimonoseki (Japan) states that a large quantity of ammunition exploded with terrific force on the pier during trans-shipment. It is feared that there are many casualties.

DEATH OF HAKKI PASHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 31.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin announces the death of Hakki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador there.

THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

A MODERATE'S SUGGESTION.

We have received the following communication from a gentleman who a member of the "Moderate" party is closely and associated with "Moderate" leaders.

One is glad to find that the publication of several considered opinions on the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Constitutional Reform in India has cleared the air and the thought of the country is concentrated upon the amendments and alterations which must be made to make the Scheme 'more acceptable.'

It is generally recognised that there are some among our objections to the Reform Scheme which cannot be brushed aside, and must be removed by whole-hearted modifications before the Scheme can be enthusiastically supported. It is true that the official Scheme embodies many of our demands: but we must judge the Scheme by its effects, and when we do that, we find in all conscience, that there is much in the Scheme which must be placed on a more satisfactory footing.

"We shall do well to remember that we started on our present pilgrimage in 1915 with the clearest expression of our national opinion that "the time had arrived to introduce further and substantial measures of reform, namely, reforming and liberalizing the system of Government in this country so as to secure to the people an *effective control over* it "by amongs others. . . . the Expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils, so as to make them truly and adequately representative of all sections of the people and to give them an effective control over the acts of the Executive Government." . . . . (Reso. XIX of the 30th Session I.N.C.) The Scheme which was placed by us before Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, was what the same Congress authorised the All-India Committee to draw up in consultation with the All-India Moslem League, and is a series of practical proposals intended to fulfil the purpose which we had in view. I would not mind if our Scheme were replaced by another, provided it is so conceived as to satisfy our purpose. We must, therefore, see whether the purpose we had in view has been fulfilled by the Official Scheme now placed before us for our *criticism*: and so far as it does not, we would be justified in submitting amendments from our own standpoint.

Now the Scheme before us is the first instalment of a large expansion towards a certain *high but uncertain measure of* self-Government for India. "It seems to us axiomatic" says the Report (para 350) "that there cannot be a completely representative and responsible Government in India on an equal footing with the other self-governing units of the British Commonwealth, until the component States whose people it represents and to whom it is responsible, or at least the great majority of them, have themselves reached the stage of full responsible Government. Nor even then"—and this is more important—"can we say that the *form* or the *degree of responsibility* which will be reached in India will exactly correspond to that attained by the Dominions. The final form of India's constitution must be evolved out of the conditions of India and must be materially *affected by the need for securing Imperial responsibilities.*"

Air uncertain Future.

This is one thing upon which I should like to see the attention of the country concentrated. Another thing of equal importance in judging the Scheme has also to be borne in mind. There is provision in the Scheme for the immediate transfer of a *fraction*, large or small, of the Government in the provinces, to a reformed and expanded Legislative Council with a substantial elective majority—but the future developments are in the hands of higher authorities, acting after five years, in their own discretion, and thereafter under the guidance of Royal Commissions, the first of which is to be appointed ten years after the inauguration of the Scheme, and others at intervals of twelve years. The following result is that the present value of the Scheme is effective control in a fraction of the Provincial Government, the rest is left for future developments. Now, about the future developments it must be remembered—and this I want to be noted carefully—that there is no more than a chance of a majority of provincial functions falling under the control of the Legislative in the Provinces after an apprenticeship of ten years. The distinguished authors of the Scheme make it clear that they should not be understood "as implying that there can be established by that time complete responsible Government in the Provinces:" and they deliberately refrain from indicating any opinion as to the degree of approximation to complete self-Government that might then be reached in "even one or two of the most advanced provinces." To this must be added the admitted inconveniences of divided administration "controlled by different authorities, who are inspired by different principles and amenable to different sanctions," which even with the unifying principles wisely introduced in the Scheme will not fail, it is feared, "to encounter such confusion and friction as will make the arrangement unworkable." To this must also be added the extraordinary power given to the Governor-in-Council of overriding the decisions of the Legislature, both in legislation and financial administration, and of enacting any law in his 'Reserved' Department, over the head of the Legislative Council with the help of a grand "Committee" of his own nomination in which, in addition to the official vote, he need have only six to nine non-official votes in

(Continued on page 8.)

PRELUDE TO NEW GREAT BATTLE.

AMERICANS CAPTURE SERGY

FIERCE STRUGGLE WITH FOURTH PRUSSIAN GUARDS.

ENEMY ROUTED BY BAYONET CHARGE.

FEARFUL GERMAN LOSSES.

There has been hard fighting between the American troops and the Fourth Guards Division of the German Force leading up to the final capture of Sergy by the Americans. The Americans after giving ground up to the brink of the Ourcq fiercely recoiled and drove the German helter-skelter at the point of the bayonet. The Germans suffered fearful loss.

The 29th Australian First Division entered the German positions about Merris which they eventually captured with 169 prisoners and many guns.

The French advanced on the right bank of the Ourcq. South-west of Rheims the enemy counter-attacked on both sides of Sante-Euphraise, which resulted in their slight advance.

Experts agree that the present hard fighting is merely a prelude to new great battle. The enemy is striving most desperately to consolidate the front on both sides.

The "Westfaelische Zeitung's" expert opines that Marshal Foch will renew attacks with the object of forcing a decision.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 31.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters wiring last evening deals with the hard fighting leading up to the final capture of Sergy by the Americans, who, also, captured Seringes and Boncheres. The fight for Sergy resolved itself into a fierce struggle with the fourth guards division, one of the crack divisions of the German army. The guards swept down the hill when the Americans were reorganising their line. The Germans were all picked fresh men determined to strike terror into the hated yankees with whom this was their first engagement. The Americans were overborne by the vast weight of numbers and gave ground foot by foot to the brink of the Ourcq, but fiercely recoiled and drove the Germans helter-skelter at the point of the bayonet from the ruins of the village.

The Germans suffered fearful losses, their dead lying in heaps in all parts of the field.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON THE OURCQ.

SLIGHT ENEMY PROGRESS WEST OF SAINTE. EUPHRAISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30, 1-10 a.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 31.

A French communiqué says:—On the right bank of the Ourcq we advanced to the north-east of Fere-en-Tardenois. In the region of Sergy our gains were maintained despite an enemy counter-attack.

South-west of Rheims the enemy counter-attacked on both sides of Sainte-Euphraise, resulting in only a slight enemy advance west of Sainte-Euphraise. All attempts to capture this village failed.

AUSTRALIANS CAPTURE MERRIS

169 PRISONERS & A NUMBER OF GUNS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30, 10-50 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 31.

A British communiqué says:—During the night of the 29th, Australian First Division patrols who entered the German positions about Merris, successfully established themselves east of the village which they surrounded capturing 169 prisoners and a number of trench-mortars and machine-guns. Our casualties were remarkably light.

The patrols captured prisoners in the Nieppe forest sector. Our new positions at Merris are being subjected to great hostile artillery fire.

AVIATION.

Despite mist our airmen dropped eleven tons of bombs on dumps and billets and destroyed fourteen enemy aeroplanes. Two British machines are missing. During the night we bombed Bray and Bapaume. All our machines returned.

CEASELESS FIGHTING ON AMERICAN FRONT.

MOST DETERMINED ENEMY RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 31.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon says: There was ceaseless fighting on the American front yesterday in which little actual progress was possible. The enemy is resisting most determinedly and bringing up fresh troops, but though he delayed us for a day, the enemy is not likely to stand on this side of Vesle. The enemy's machine-gunning scarcely ceased the whole of yesterday. It was plain that the Guards division was bitterly chagrined at the loss of Sergy on the previous evening after retaking it four times. Therefore, it was not surprising when they re-attacked at dawn supported by gunfire, which compelled the defenders of Sergy to withdraw across the river. The enemy was permitted a few unpleasant hours of occupation after which the American attack drove out the Guards who were apparently shaken, for few remained to face the bayonet.

ATTACK ON SERINGES.

Then the attack developed on Seringes which the enemy held in great strength with machinegun nests on either side of the village. The Americans formed up on the open ground south of the Ourcq which was swept by terrible fire, yet they advanced very steadily and forded the river as if on parade. It was an astounding performance for the troops so recently blooded. Men steadily climbed the slopes and silenced successively the German machinegun nests. They swept on to the top of the hill and stormed the village. A fierce fight ensued. There was no asking or giving quarter. The enemy was stout-hearted and very few fled to the forest of Nesles. The remainder were buried in the village. The final success of the day was capture of the hill above Sergy re-establishing the line. The forest of Nesles lying right ahead of the advance will take some clearing.

Prisoners state that the most elaborate preparations have been made to hold it. The enemy is still retreating, but it is plain that there is slow work before us.

BRILLIANT BRITISH WORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, 7-35, a.m., July 31.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 31.

Correspondents with the French armies state that the attack in front of Culchy-le-Chateau on Grand-Rozoy and Butte-de-Chalmont was carried out by the British and French divisions. The British according to the French staff officer bore the hardest part of the work. They fought brilliantly storming the line of the heights beyond Rozoy and advancing over the open ground sloping gradually to the enemy's position through terrific fire.

ASSISTANCE TO AMERICANS AT SERINGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 31.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters telegraphing on Tuesday evening says:—Butte-de-Chalmont has been the centre of enemy resistance in the west of the salient. Its capture by the Allies brings the much-needed assistance to the flank of the American line at Seringes. It will be certainly costly to take the forest of Nesles, but there are alternative possibilities in the open ground west of the railway, now that Butte-de-Chalmont is in our hands. Against that must be set the fact that the Germans still hold both flanks of the salient. It is still impossible to estimate the enemy's enormous losses in munitions. Forest roads are bordered with shells for miles and dumps covering acres piled to the height of a man have been discovered.

AMERICANS REPULSE COUNTER-ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-15, a.m., July 31.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 31.

An American official communiqué says: We repulsed counter-attacks after severe fighting on the Ourcq and improved our position.

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

NEW PREMIER'S POLICY

NO ONE-SIDED DICTATION OF TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 31.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that, in the Upper House of the Reichsrat, the new Premier, Baron Hussarek, explaining his policy, said that Austria was ready at any time to make an honourable peace, but that, so long as their enemies adopted the standpoint of one-sided dictation of terms, there was nothing to do, but continue the war with all resoluteness and intensity. (Loud applause.)

WAR EFFORTS TO BE REDOUBLED.

MR. BAKER ON RECENT AMERICAN SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

WASHINGTON.—War Secretary Mr. Baker states that the American success on the western front, while it is a cause for rejoicing, in no way justifies any relaxation of American efforts but rather means that efforts must be redoubled.

BRITISH CONTRIBUTION IN EMPIRE'S STRENGTH.

INCREASE OF OVER TWO MILLION TONS TO NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 31.

Speaking at Kew, Mr. Massey said that, out of 7,500,000 soldiers contributed by the Empire, British Isles had supplied 75 per cent., including 4,500,000 from England alone. The tonnage of the British navy was now over six million compared with four million in August, 1914. The personnel of the navy was now 420,000 compared with 145,000. Five hundred and sixty-seven steamers were now continually employed carrying troops and stores to the armies in France and in the East.

Turkestan has proclaimed the Government of Turkestan and also Transcaspian, Khiva and Bokhara as a republic allied to Russia. The executive comprises eleven Mohammedans.

The Republican Commissary is attached to the Emir of Bokhara as adviser.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 31.

The "Gazette" announces the following awards to the officers of the Indian Army for distinguished service in the East Africa.

C. B.

Brigadier-General J. A. Hannyngton.

C. M. G.

Lieut.-Col. R. G. Turner.

There are several promotions to the brevet rank.

D. S. O.

Colonel H. C. Tyler, Lieut.-Colonel W. N. Hay, Major L. P. Ball, Major A. E. Mahon and Major E. C. Wallace.

BAR TO M. C.

Captains J. Nethersole.

M. C.

Captains W. K. Fraser-Tytler, G. S. Johnson, G. J. Kellie, J. B. Lapsley, Lieutenants Alexander Campbell, Edward Edelston, R. L. Piper, A. M. Robertson and C. R. White.

SIR CHARLES FIELDING.

NEW DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF FOOD PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 31.

The Press Bureau announces that Sir Charles Fielding has been appointed Director-General of Food Production.

GERMAN STRENGTH IN MARNE SALIENT.

IDEA OF ROUNDING UP GERMANS DISCOUNTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 31.

The Germans have hitherto engaged seventy-one divisions in the Marne salient ten of which are Prince Rupprecht's. Expert opinion in London discounts any idea of the possibility of rounding up the Germans in the salient owing to the fact that the Allies there are faced by numerically superior Germans who are now heavily counter-attacking.

INDIANS IN PALESTINE.

CAPTURE MEN AND MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 31.

A Palestine official communiqué says:—In the coastal sector the Sikhs made a successful raid, capturing prisoners and material and inflicting losses on the enemy. East of Jordan the Indian cavalry raided a post, killing some of the enemy and taking prisoners.

Our aeroplanes bombed camps at Amman Shunet and Nimrin. Arabs, surprised a Turkish detachment in the southern Hadjaz, killing or taking prisoner the whole detachment.

GERMAN PLEA FOR FRESH BARBAROUS METHODS.

FOREIGN OFFICE'S DENIAL AND THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

The Ministry of Information says the question whether Germany is contemplating some fresh barbarous innovation is suggested by the persistent allegations that the British are using unlawful bullets. Germany recently protested to the British Government in the matter.

The Foreign Office reply showed that the protest was absolutely unjustified. The British Government knows that a German accusation of this kind is usually advanced as an excuse for some prepared and concerted violation of the laws and customs of war so the Foreign Office has notified Germany that any such fresh outrage will be met by prompt and stern reprisals.

LORD LICHFIELD'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

BODY FOUND IN A RIVER WITH A GUNSHOT WOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 31.

The body of Lord Lichfield has been found in a river near his Staffordshire residence with a gunshot wound in the head.

PROGRESS IN BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

BALANCED WITH LOSSES FOR SUBMARINISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 31.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes stated that British, Allied and Neutral shipping completions for the half-year ending June 30, balanced with the shipping losses of all kinds for the same period. The enemy submarines now found it too dangerous to work inshore and were again going far out. The number of ships damaged as well as sinkings was declining. Hitherto Britain had preponderatingly borne the burden of the fight against submarines, but the flow of the anti-submarine craft from the United States would ere long become a formidable torrent which would enable Britain to divert some of her resources from naval to mercantile construction.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR AYETTE.

HOSTILE GAS-SHELLING N. W. OF ALBERT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30, 1 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

A British communiqué says we took a few prisoners in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Ayette. An Australian patrol entered the positions about Merris and took 40 prisoners.

There was hostile gas shelling north-westward of Albert.

BRILLIANT AERIAL EXPLOITS

ENEMY RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 31.

The air ministry makes the following statement:—On the night of the 29th July we attacked the railway stations of Offenburg, Rastaat and Baden. We also attacked Stuotgart Sollingen, and bombed and machine-gunned three aerodromes and numerous ground targets. We also bombed, the railway station at Offenburg during the day of the 30th with good results. We shot down three aeroplanes while another came down out of control. One British machine is missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

NOTHING TO REPORT NORTH OF MARNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 31.

A French communiqué says there was nothing to report during the night, north of the Marne.

THE EXODUS RESOLUTION.

"ONE MOVE ENOUGH."

AMENDMENT LOST.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

POONA, July 30.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings to-day his Excellency the Governor presided.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye moved that this Council recommends that the annual exodus of Government to Mahableshwar twice a year be discontinued. He said that the question was in more sense than one as old as the hills. Last March the Hon. Mr. Patel had given notice of a resolution on the budget proposing that the expenditure on the Mahableshwar exodus be curtailed. All that they were told at the time was that it would be better to raise the question independently of the budget. Therefore he had given notice of the resolution. He was glad to say that all non-official opinion was generally agreed on the subject. Non-official Europeans were quite as keen as the non-official Indians.

Continuing, Mr. Paranjpye said that in India this exodus to hills had been going on for many years, and its dimensions had been growing larger and larger. He thought the Bombay Presidency exodus had got more branches than any other part of this country, although its actual extent might not be quite as great as any other presidency. Mr. Paranjpye then pointed out that whatever might be the case with other parts of the country there was not very much excuse for these trips to the hills. Here they had a comparatively fine and agreeable climate, human existence was not certainly impossible in Bombay, but he assured his Excellency that it was certainly possible in Poona. On the question of administration he thought much need not be said in support of the resolution. Government officials went to the hills to the great hindrance of the administrations. On the question of actual amount of work turned out, Mr. Paranjpye said there could be no doubt that the work done in the hills was not more than what was done in the plains. He then quoted certain remarks made by Lord Carmichael on the exodus question and said that that popular Governor could not agree with those persons who thought that far more work could be done while in the hills than while in the plains. He had no objection to his Excellency the Governor and officials taking holidays, but that was quite different from an exodus to the hills.

HON. MR. P. C SETHNA.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna speaking on the exodus resolution after tracing the history of the annual migration of the Government of Bombay to Mahableshwar and Poona to about sixty or seventy years ago, previous to which all the officials had carried on the work of administration from Bombay year in and year out, said:

"Those who justify the continuance of this system fail to convince us that it is either necessary or desirable. The public have to up with considerable delay in various matters because of the absense of officials. When the officials are not at headquarters they have not handy with them all the material and information on which to base their replies or their decisions and much time is needlessly lost in what references they may have to make backwards and forwards to the Secretariat in Bombay. Red tape and delay are proverbial in most matters which have to be referred to Government, but the annoyance and inconvenience to the public bound to be greater when officials cannot be tackled personally and when they take so much longer to decide on questions brought up before them owing to their absence at Mahableshwar or Poona.

From the point of view of the official it might be said that a change from the scroaching sun of Bombay to the cooler heights of Mahableshwar so thoroughly invigorates him that he is able to carry on the work of administration ever so much better. If that be so, then how about those who in the pre-exodus days discharged their duties from Bombay throughout the year and discharged them as efficiently as their successors of this generation? It may be urged that half a century back they did not work at the same high pressure as is the case to-day. If the responsibilities to-day are greater and the strain of work severer the remedy lies not in an annual exodus but perhaps in another direction. Those high-placed officials who resort to the hills for the work of administration are not the only hard worked individuals amongst us, either in Government or other services. High Court Judges, those connected with large commercial concerns, banks and other organisations, railway officials and others, work as hard and harder and yet they never dream of removing their offices to either Mahableshwar or Poona. I certainly hold that we should do all we can to enable our most senior officials to keep themselves in trim condition in point of health and should after a full consideration, or if need be, even after an inquiry on the subject, if it is thought that to attain this end our existing leave rules should be improved, I for one, would rather vote for a modification of the present leave rules in the case of these particular officials as against the annual exodus.

It there is one thing that needs insistence in the present condition of the Presidency, nay for the matter of that of the whole country, it is the frequent contact of the rulers and the ruled which cannot be secured to the extent that is essential if Government is away from Bombay for months together. Again it behoves our Government to look ahead and move with the times. With the new reforms the Legislative Council will meet oftener and thes sittings be more protracted wiheh in their turn will increase the work of the various departments and will necessitate the continuous stay of officials at headquarters. Conditions of life in Bombay with the advent of electric lights and punkhas, with ice in abundance, with motor cars and other amenities have greatly alleviated the lot of the official as compared to that of a generation or two back and he must be prepared to adapt himself to altered conditions. In all consistency the annual exodus must now become a thing of the past.

PECULIAR TO INDIA.

It is a system which is peculiar to India alone throughout the whole of the British Empire. In Canada the Government stays at the capital city at Ottowa all the year round. Ottowa in July and August is pretty hot. The Governor-General may go away to the rockies if he wants to, but Government officials do not accompany. In Australia it is the same. Among the provincial Governments I will give the instance of Queensland which has for its capital, Brisbane. This city, I understand, is even warmer than Bombay for some months in the year. They have in Queensland what are known as the Blue Mountains which are the favorite resort of tourists and others but the Government of the province never thinks of moving there. If it is contended that any comparison on this question between India and other places so far away as Canada and Australia is fetched, then I will turn to the neighbouring island of Ceylon where conditions are the same as in India and yet what do we find? The climate of Colombo is alike that of Bombay. They have in the island two of the finest hill stations in the East, Kandy and Newara Eliya. They are both far more easily accessible from Colombo than is Mahableshwar from Bombay and yet the Government is all the year round at Colombo. The Governor no doubt goes to the hill stations and if he has to consult any of the officials on some important matter either the official goes up to meet him or if needed be, the Governor himself runs down to Colombo. Further East the headquarters of the Government of the Straits Settlements are at Singapore and they are there all the year round. Singapore is as hot as Bombay or Calcutta or Madras and although there are cooler places in the interior where Government could move in the same way as they do in India they do not have a second habitation. The system as I have said, is peculiar to India alone and it will be necessary for us to drop it. We hope, therefore, the Government of Bombay will be the first among the provincial governments in this country to adopt ways and means to ensure the carrying on of the work of its administration from its headquarters in Bombay all the year round and give up their annual visits to both Mahableshwar and Poona.

The Hon. Mr. Pratt referring to Mr. Paranjpye's remarks in regard to the proper carrying on of the duties being possible in the hottest months at Poona, maintained there would be either deterioration in the quality of the work or breakdown in the health of the officials, if the suggestion was acted upon.

At this stage the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCE

POONA, July 31.

At the resumed its sittings to-day, H. E. the Governor presiding the overnight debate on the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's resolution against the annual exodus of Government to Mahableshwar was continued.

FANS AND TEMPERATURE.

The Hon. Mr. Arthur said he was not personally concerned with the resolution and could speak without bias. He was strongly opposed to the resolution. In fact, the Bombay Government spent the shortest time in the hills. In the hot weather, six weeks were spent in Mahableshwar and in September and October another four weeks making in all about ten weeks. Since the war began, members of Government were continually coming down to Bombay occasionally during these ten weeks. It was absurd to say that this brief stay in the hills would result in the Government getting out of touch with the nerve centre of the Presidency. After all Mahableshwar was not far away. It was only 4 hours journey from Poona and Poona was 4½ hours from Bombay. The previous speakers had referred to the possibility of Government officials working in Bombay comfortably during hot weather with electric fans, etc., but the fans merely circulated the air and did not alter the temperature. The case of High Court Judges had been pointed out in support of the resolution, but the High Court Judges had a long vacation during the summer which they could spend anywhere. As for business men, Mr. Arthur had not yet come across a business man who had not gone away to a cool hill station whenever possible during the hot months. If Bombay was so much attractive as was tried to be made out, Mr. Arthur asked why was it that so many persons came to Poona during the monsoon week-ends. It was not altogether due to the attractions of horseracing. The leave rules of the Civil Service were gener-

Continued on page 8.]

THE EXODUS RESOLUTION.

(Continued from page 7.)

cus enough but the more important the officer's position the more difficult it was to get away on leave. To quote two examples, the Hon. Mr. Curtis who had 30 years' service had only 2½ years leave during that period, and the Hon. Mr. Cadell who had put in 26 years service had only one year and ten months leave during the period of his service. Mr. Arthur in conclusion maintained that the increased value of the work would far exceed the expenditure on the exodus to the hills.

The Hon. Mr. Gulamhusein Hydatullah said that the amount spent by the Bombay Government on account of this move was smaller than that of other governments. The amount only came to Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 thousand. If instead of the move to the hills and the incurring of this expenditure every member or Secretary to the Government were to take leave for a stay in the hills then the expenses involved in granting them leave, allowances and salaries to successors would be heavy. He supported the amendment moved overnight by Mr. Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer that Government should move to Mahableshwar only once a year.

COL. JACKSON.

Col. Jackson in opposing the resolution said that it was not true that the migration was every year growing larger and larger. Referring to the climatic aspect Mr. Paranjpye had stated that physical existence was possible in Poona, but he would like to add that physical existence was surely possible in Lapland too. Mr. Paranjpye had also told them that he never missed his tennis games, in Poona. But everybody was not in Mr. Paranjpye's position with the same amount of work. They had also been told that Lord Carmichael found it difficult to get information on various matters when he was on the hills. If that were so, the speaker would say Lord Carmichael had a bad secretariat. It was a socialistic point of view to say as Mr. Paranjpye had done, that the Government alone went to the hills leaving the people behind. Col. Jackson asked the Council to take the case of the Generals and their staff. Their case was quite different from that of the Subalterns and the rank and file. In order to work efficiently for the country Generals and high administrators should be given all the conveniences and comforts. It was not a fact that large and popular movements originated from large cities as was tried to be made out by the mover of the resolution. The Hon. Mr. Sethna had told the Council that the other commercial men remained in Bombay, but the Hon. Member had carefully omitted to say how a large number of them suffered from ill-health and died in the end. All that had been said about commercial men and others not going to the hills was not correct. He had seen members of commercial firms and others through the trains and steamers during the hot season. Examples of Government officials in Australia and South Africa had been quoted in support of the resolution, but there was quite a large difference between them and India. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye was agreeable to let H. E. the Governor spend a month on the hills. It would be undignified and impossible for his Excellency alone to go away like that. If the Government did not accompany him it would be extremely difficult to get through the work. Even in England, Ministers of the Crown and heads of the Government did leave London for the country. In conclusion Col. Jackson strongly opposed the resolution.

LIBERALISM IN COOL ATMOSPHERE.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said it was quite right to look at the question merely from the point of the face value of the expenditure involved. They must look at the other side and find out if they were getting any adequate return for the expenditure. He was of opinion they were and the work turned out in the hills was quite efficient. It affected not only the head but the heart also, and Government might frame liberal policies from the cooler climate so the exodus was advantageous from the national point of view also. Moreover Bombay had no right to monopolise the Government. In conclusion Mr. Harchandrai submitted that although he was running counter to public opinion, in the best interest of the public the resolution should be rejected.

The Hon. Mr. Pandurang Desai was for accepting the amendment of Mr. Jaffer, agreeing to a single move to Mahableshwar in summer as a healthy compromise. Mr. Desai suggested that instead of going to Mahableshwar a second time in October, his Excellency might with advantages tour in the districts.

His Excellency interposing, asked if the hon. member opposed to Mr. Ramji's views in regard to Governor's tours.

OPPOSED TO SPECIAL TRAINS.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji at this stage rose and said amidst laughter that he was not opposed to the tours, but to the special trains.

MR. THAKOREDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas said, that there was no question that the popular sentiment was against the hill exodus of the Government. This sentiment was of old standing and was very keen but to his mind in considering the qestion one should take an impartial point of view. It had not been put forward that ever since the hill exodus had commenced the climate of Bombay had changed for the worse. All that could be said in this respect was that electric fans had made Bombay climate more bearable. What they had to see was whether the expenses incurred by the Government on trips to the hills had gone up. The expenditure on exodus to Mahableshwar was Rs. 17,000 a year. Surely, that was not an item of expenditure so important as to justify the Council in passing the present resolution. A comparison was drawn between commercial firms and Government. Mr. Thakoredas said there was a difference between the two. Commercial houses, whether they were European or Indian, were not independent. The heads of these firms had to stop in Bombay because they had to depend for their business upon other firms and small traders. On the other hand, the Government was an independent body and got its work from its offices, thus the parallel did not hold good. If this Council were satisfied that by shifting to Mahableshwar Government offices could put through more work then this item of Rs. 17,000 was not so large as the Councils say that it should be stopped. It was not on the score of economy that this resolution should be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole said a costly water supply scheme for Mahableshwar was being considered. If the resolution was accepted then the scheme might be given uup, and that would mean a saving of about ten lakhs of the taxpayer's money. Personally he was in favour of the resolution but as a compromise he would support the amendment. It was the European Government official who wanted to go to the hills. When these gentlemen came out to India they were perfectly aware of the climatic conditions etc. Only his Excellency's case required special consideration and he should be given facilities for going to the hills. Other members of the service, members of the Executive Council, Secretaries and under-Secretaries were not entitled to any great consideration and provision of special expenditure for their comforts. In conclusion, Mr. Godbole maintained that as a first step the amendment moved by Mr. Jaffer should be accepted.

Mr. Hiralal Desai said he had no objection to Government officials arranging their tours in such manner that they could occasionally go to cool places and at the same time carry on their work. He hoped the discussion would result in his Excellency the Governor spending more time in the various towns in the plains than at present.

The Hon. Surgeon-General Lyons spoke opposing the resolution and the amendment. It was surprising to him that a man of scientific training and an economist like Mr. Paranjpye should oppose the move to the hills on the ground of expense.

The Hon. Mr. Keatinge in opposing the resolution said that they must consider it as a business proposition. Officials were not machines but human beings. It would be extremely ungenerous and ungracious of the Council to pass the resolution.

RM. CADELL.

The Hon Mr. P. R. Cadell said:— I desire to speak as a confirmed Bombay man to whom several years of work in Bombay has done no harm. I should like to place before this Council certain considerations which make me believe that the movement in Bombay is advisable in the interests of the administration. In the first place it must be remembered that the climate of Bombay does not appear equally charming to every one. I have even heard residents of Calcutta say that the Calcutta climate is better. I do not quote this as an example of moral perversity, but simply to show that one must get inured to the climate of Bombay. By the time that our Government officers attain to the exalted posts of members of Council or even secretaries to Government, they must have considerable seniority and it is desirable that their experience should be as widespread of the presidency as possible. If the Hon. Mr. Sethna would be prepared to propose that only those who have shown that they can stand the climate of Bombay should receive promotion to the higher places under Government, I should personally have no complaint but I do not think it would lead to the efficiency of Government. It remains that the ordinary officer cannot stand the Bombay climate in constant work without some change. But in the second place I would urge that such a change is found necessary not merely for Government officers but for many other persons in Bombay after they reach a certain age. We have heard the example of European firms. Well, I may claim to be acquainted with European firms in Bombay for many years, and I say with some confidence that when a gentleman reached a position in the mercantile world, at all corresponding to that of a member of the Council or even a Secretary of Government, he does not expect to have less than 6 months leave in two years. That condition of affairs has of course changed at present, but it is only a temporary change. Even now the greatest brains in the European mercantile, and journalistic worlds in Bombay find impossible to get period of change from Bombay. They cannot get away for prolonged periods but they are able to employ many weekends which are far beyond the reach of any Government officer. But it is not merely the Europeans that require change; it may be news to the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye that it would be quite impossible to obtain a meeting of the Bombay Corporation at the end of May at which its leading members would be present. It is already a custom of the Bombay Corporation to have a meeting early in May and then to adjourn to the middle of June.

"DIFFICULTY OF GETTING LEAVE."

Similarly it is well known that it is useless to call a meeting of any importance in Bombay towards the end of May. I do not believe that even the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, after twenty years of work in the Deccan, could work constantly in Bombay if that involved, as it would involve, if he works in the secretariat, the loss of his vacations and the giving up of his daily tennis. It has been suggested by the Hon. Mr. Sethna that sufficient change can be obtained by Government officers by allowing them more generous leave rules. The difficulty however is not one of leave rules but the difficulty in getting leave. I only quote my own case because the Hon. Mr. Arthur has referred to it, but I have not taken so little leave from any love of work but simply because I have been unable to take it. It must be remembered that in this respect Government service is entirely different from mercantile firms. If the Hon. Mr. Sethna goes on leave, he can trust his partner to carry on work in accordance with the policy of the firm. If however an official post falls vacant it is inevitable that a considerable change of appointments has to be made, and moreover continuity of policy is essential if there is a vacancy the incumbent does not care to deal with important matters and there is a great tendency to leave the work for the permanent holder of the office. Moreover outside bodies do not like it. The mover quoted the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against the exodus, let me recall that they also have objected to frequent changes in the collectorship of Bombay and in doing so they quoted the case of officers holding it only for a few days. The Hon. Mr. Sethna has pushed the fetish of exodus to its extreme conclusion and has demanded that ultimately at least Government should never leave Bombay. I am astonished that the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye as a resident of the Deccan did not make a bolder defence for the residents of Poona. I can only presume he subordinated his own personal convictions to the support of the Bombay members.

A BRIGHT OASIS IN MR. CADELL'S WORK.

In the eyes of many Poona is the natural capital of the country. When Bombay was the capital of Bombay island only, Poona was the capital of Western India. It is far more accessible to the mass of the country people than Bombay is, and there is an ample case for its being retained. If Government had to be in the same place for the whole year there would be a better case for Poona than for Bombay. A great deal has been made of being in touch with the interests of Bombay, that certainly is an advantage; but it is possible for that touch to be too constant. Government officers in Bombay are constantly favoured with visit from friends in office hours. Personally I regard such visits as a bright oasis in my office work, but they undoubtedly lead both to its interruption and to its prolongation. I wonder that it has not occurred to the hon. members who have spoken that the influence of Bombay may be too overpowering. After all it contains only 127th of the population of the presidency and a very considerable part of that population can look after itself. In fact after some experience of prices and contracts in Bombay I am not sure that so far from the trading interests of Bombay requiring the protection of Government, Government do not require some protection from the trading interests, but the instinct that takes Government away from Bombay at certain seasons is not merely for reasons of health or good work justifiable as there would be.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna has wandered into foreign countries and I shall briefly follow him. It is not an accident that in every great modern country the rule has been to place the capital not in the largest town but away from it. This is true of the United States with its capital at Washington and it is true of Canada with its capital at Ottawa. It is true of Australia with its proposed capital at Camberra and it is at least true in theory of South Africa with its capital at Preforia. There is a real danger if the seat of Government is too uninterruptedly in the larger city of the interest of that city obtaining a predominant share in the attention of Government. I have not heard any one allege that the seat of Government at Mahableshwar is a holiday.

ARGUMENT OF "TRUE INSTINCT."

It is, I think, wellknown that the hours of Government officers there are quite sufficiently long but they perform the work in a good climate and without the interruptions from their friends, which however pleasant and however useful, at certain seasons of the year need not be experienced. In every month of the year I venture therefore to say that it is a true instinct which has led to the movement of Government in the hot weather to the hills. No one can say that the absence of Government from Bombay during Your Excellency's administration has been prolonged to an excessive extent. As Mr. Sethna has pointed out the argument against the movement to Mahableshwar would apply with practically equal force to movement to Poona but to keep Government in Bombay for the whole 12 months of the year would, I believe, seriously impair the efficiency of the administration.

SIR JAMES DU BOULAY.

Sir James DuBoule said that he recognised there was a strong feeling at the back of the subject. The Government would support the amendment as it stood but if it then became a substantive proposition Government would oppose it. The position was shortly this. The present Government had already decided not to continue the October exodus to Mahableshwar, but they did not want by passing that resolution to bind down future Governments. Continuing, he said, that a most in opportune moment had been chosen for the bringing forward of this resolution. At no previous time had the Government been so much in touch with Bombay and so ready to move down to the city should the occasion demand it. Some people were under the impression that the whole of the secretariat was taken to Mahabbleshwar. It was necessary to correct that misapprehension. Only his Excellency, the three members of the Council and six Secretaries with a few camp clerks went to Mahableshwar and the cost was only about two thousand pounds a year. References had been made to the possibility of physical existence in Bombay and Poona but they all wanted something more than mere physical existence. The Government, as the Hon Mr. Keatinge had pointed out, were not actually concerned with the details of the administration to require their presence in Bombay throughout and had appointed agents to carry on the details of administration. Continuing, Sir James referred to the criticisms of a Bombay newspaper quoting extracts from its columns against the exodus habit and said it was just like the story of a fox without a tail. The criticisms had not been quite so fierce recently and it was said that the fox was having occasional holidays at Nasik or Matheran or even as some people said in Simla (laughter). In conclusion Sir James took exception to the attempt to differentiate between H. E. the Governor and the members of his Executive Council.

MR. PARANJPYE'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in replying to the debate said he did not want to be greedy and would accept the amendment moved by Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Jaffer as a first instalment. His main contention was not against individual officers going to the hills, but the Government as a whole going up. It was true that ministers in England had their holidays and went either into the country or "riverside, but the Government in England had always remained in the metropolis. The best way of administering the affairs of the Presidency was from the plains.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

His Excellency the Governor said:—I hope the hon. members quite understand my hon. colleague. Before my hon. friend Mr. Paranjpye withdraws his main resolution the Government's position is this, that so long as the amendment stands as an amendment we are prepared to accept it and if it is passed and becomes a substantive resolution we would vote against it. So under the present circumstances the Government cannot accept the resolution proposed by my hon. friend, Mr. Jaffer. I listened with the keenest interest to the many-sided debate and what has struck me most is that the Governor seem so loom verr largely with regard to the exodus to Mahableshwar. After a five years' experience of life in this Pesidency I wish to tell you what is my heartfelt feeling with regard to the move to Mahableshwar. When I heard my hon. friend Mr. Paranjpye quote the late Governor of Bengal, Lord Carmichael, who seemed to have spoken on the question of the exodus to Darjeeling, I thought it would be wiser to refrain from giving my opinion so that what I may say, which would after all be *Obiter dicta*, might not be quoted later on. I thought I should not give a personal view at all and that I should make a few remarks as to what fell from the hon. members. In the first place, I should like to express my keen sense of gratitude for the extreme solicitude which the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and the Hon. Mr. Godbole felt towards his Excellency the Governor. The Hon. Mr. Godbole says that the Governor might have six months' leave out of India during his tenure of five years. I hope the hon. member is probably aware that there is an act of George the Third which lays down that the Governor should remain here for the five years, but if my hon. friend moves the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State on this behalf nobody would be more pleased than the present Governor of Bombay. My hon. friend Mr. Godbole showed extreme solicitude when he said that Mahbleshwar was made for the Governor and for the Governor alone and that it did not matter what became of the members of Government.

RELAXATION FOR OFFICIALS

I would venture to suggest to my hon. friend that his Excellency the Governor from his experience can honestly say that he has been treated with the utmost care in every possible way during his life in this particular presidency and is fully aware it is far more important that officials should have some relaxation on account of the extraordinary strenuous work which they certainly have had during the last five years. The Hon. Pandurang Desai suggested that the Governor always observed the local affairs from the spectacles of local officers and the Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai suggested that the Governor was so exalted and reserved that he never came down to the plains and that he did not keep himself in touch with the people. It is very disappointing to hear this after five years of my life in this Presidency. I have done my best to get myself informed of what is going on in it. The Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai suggested that if the Governor has also a house in Ahmedabad, in Karachi and in various other places it would be very much better for the administration generally. I really cannot agree with him. It was, I think, the Hon. the Surgeon-General who suggested that the Governor was like a queen bee for he was such an important person that whenever he flew to Mahableshwar all others followed him just as the bee queen is followed by the swarm of bees.

Here again it is a matter which I must leave to the succeeding Governors to dispose of. My hon. friend Mr. Harichandrai made a most interesting speech, the gist of which was that Mahableshwar should always be the centre of administration for the Bombay Presidency. His suggestion was this, that when the bureaucracy arrived at an exalted mountain their brains became liberal, their hearts warm, and their ideas broadminded and democratic. If my hon. friend thinks that my bureaucratic friends are likely to become broadminded democrats by living all the time at Mahableshwar I hope at the next meeting of the council, he will bring a resolution making that suggestion and I am sure all the hon. members will warmly support it. I have lived during the last five years sometimes in Bombay, sometimes in poona and sometimes at Mahableshwar and I have enjoyed great healthgreat happiness and great pleasure at each place. How far that is due to my life in Bombay or Poona or Mahableshwar I am afraid I cannot say, but if it the desire of my hon. friends to know it I would take the advice of my medical officer on that point.

MR. JAFFER'S AMENDMENT LOST.

The Hon. Mr. Jaffer's amendment was then put to vote as a substantive revolution and was declared to have been lost. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye asked for roll which resulted in 15 members voting for and 24 against it.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

SUBDIVISONS OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS

When the Council reassembled the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the question of preventing minute subdivision of agricultural lands in the presidency in future and also upon measures to be adopted for consolidating such minute subdivisions of agricultural lands as have already taken place."

The Hon. Mr. Kamat moved an amendment that the discussion of the the resolution be postponed so as to enable the members to go through the complexities of the subject and the Keatinge Bill. The Hon. Mr. Harichandrai Vishandas supported postponement.

The mover of the resolution having accepted the suggestion the discussion of the resolution was postponed to next session.

JAIL CONDITIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna then moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the accordance with principle of the resolu- improved by providing separate accommodation for those prisoners whose offences do not imply any moral turpitude so as to prevent them from coming into contact with the habitual or undesirable criminals."

Messrs. Naik Shaik Gulam Hussein Hidyatullah and Col. Jackson supported the resolution.

The Hon. Sir James Du Boulay said the existing policy of Government was quite in accordance with principle of he resolution.

There was a jail under construction in Belgaum on the same principle. In conclusion he accepted the resolution on behalf of the Government and promised that the resolution would be sympathetically considered for taking action.

ENGLISH EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat then moved.

"This Council recommends that for the English education of girls in the mofussil Government may be pleased to establish in addition to the existing high schools at least three more Anglo-vernacular schools in some suitable district towns in the Presidency and generally raise them to the status of full high schools."

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoollah on behalf of the Government accepted the resolution.

The Council at this stage adjourned till to-morrow.

THE REFORM PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 6.)

a Council of, say, about a hundred members, by no means very difficult in a country like ours. Of course, the certificate which he has to give might act as a check, but the power of certifying given to the Governor-in-Council for the purpose of securing positive legislation, over the head of an elaborately constructed Legislative Council, is itself objectionable on principle.

A Universal Objection.

Our objections to the proposed constitution of the Government of India,—are universally supported by Indian Public opinion. And, we must remember that we have to wait for effective popular control in the Government of India, for an indefinite number of cycles of twelve years each. I do not expect anything but a most unqualified disapproval of this part of the Joint Scheme. I desire to have a strong Government of India; I admit that the circumstances of the country demand a strong Central Government, but I do not think that the strength of the Government would be promoted by securing to it undiluted automatic powers by means of the official vote to be exercised, again, over the head of the Legislative Assembly. In the chapter on Parliamentary control, the salary of the Secretary of State is to be placed on the British estimates, which is indeed a very fine thing; but the proposal of relaxation of control, by Parliament, will be for a long time to come a blessing of doubtful benefit as far as the people of India are concerned. These are our main objections to the Scheme. If we can remove these, the minor grievances will take care of themselves.

Now, what must we say to all this? We would not be justified in rejecting the Scheme—for there is no doubt whatever that it constructs the one 'indisputable' Royal Road for the march of India's Political Progress. I am by no means afraid of failure on the part of the Indian minister in charge of the "transferred" functions of the provincial Governments during the probationary period,—though the idea of probation itself is not very inviting, and though it is impossible for any Indian minister to be able to face fresh taxation for years to come. In spite of all the doubts and difficulties noted above, I am convinced that we are bound to recognise the honesty and ultimate effectiveness of the Scheme, and I am not prepared to court delay and the necessity of prolonged and embittered agitation, which would inevitably follow on a summary rejection of the Scheme. At the same time it ought to be our duty to tell Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford and the Imperial Parliament, as clearly as we can, what we think of those various objectionable items, and suggest what alterations and amendments we think desirable

I believe, the opinion of the country is fairly unanimous on the point. When I say 'fairly' unanimous I do not lose sight of the fact that some of our nationalists leaders have already expressed a different opinion. That opinion cannot be unchanging and in the Congress we are all expected to come with an open mind. It is pre-eminently a deliberative body and it ought to be so on this occasion. It is obviously the duty of the leaders who now control the Congress machine to declare this as clearly as possible.

A Round Table Conference.

I think it would facilitate the progress of mutual understanding if the party leaders on either side met together at a Round Table and discussed the position with the object of arriving at an unanimous opinion.

I shall be told that the expression of all shades of opinion all over the country must afford sufficient guidance to all who want it My answer to that remark is that I want a solemn formulation of "balanced opinion" after discussion by the leading men on either side. And my suggestion is that we must lose no time in arranging for a Round Table Conference so that its result can be laid before the special session of the Congress, which is coming off towards the end of this month.

U. K. T.

Bombay 31st July. 1918.

EUROPEANS AND THE REFORM SCHEME.

MR. L. PUGH'S REMARKABLE LETTER.

I. C. S. ARROGANCE A PUBLIC DANGER.

Mr. L. P. E. Pugh has addressed the following letter to "The Englishman":—

Sir,—In a previous letter I drew attention to the claim of Europeans and Anglo-Indians to representation in the proposed Reformed Councils and suggested that a claim might be put forward to some of the seats proposed to be allocated to officials. This claim to some of the official seats has been repeatedly put forward by the European Association and has always been rejected by Government with apologies and regrets. In the Report our claims are definitely shelved and we are told to content ourselves with some nominated members to represent Chambers of Commerce, and to rest content with Government based on the will of the people. If we do not move now and move effectively our claim will be shelved for ever.

In the Joint Address the claim was recognized by moderate Indian opinion. I find no opposition to such a claim among the more extreme Indian leaders. So far as I can ascertain they would readily support such a claim provided it does not affect Indian seats, but only official seats and provided the non-officials support their claims on points as to which there is no great variance.

The real and fundamental Indian objection to the scheme is that it is not representative government, whatever Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and others may say. They have the strongest objection to the nomination of the Indian Members of Council and Ministers by Government and putting the case rudely it will be a government of toadies. Their contention is that these persons should be elected by the elected members of the various councils and be removable on a vote of want of confidence passed by such elected members. If we support them in this they are disposed to consent to our having a separate electorate which has been refused to us. No final decision can be obtained from them till the Congress meeting in Bombay at the end of August or the beginning of September. The non-official community should therefore at once make up its mind whether or not to make this offer.

Personally I consider that as we can get nothing from Government and can do nothing but fight the whole question of reforms in England—in which fight, whatever temporary success we may gain, we shall ultimately be defeated when a Labour Government comes in—we had better join the Indian party in their demand that there should be no nomination, but only election provided they support us in our demand for a separate electorate. I should add as a term, that it should be understood that whatever official seats we can extract from Government now, should not be reduced by Indian claims to the same seats before future commissions and that future Indian demands should be limited to reducing the official seats.

THE REAL BATTLE.

The real battle is between some 900 Civilians and some 12 million educated Indians. Why should we non-officials assist and support the Civil Service who cast us out? It would make the Reforms more symmetrical if the four disputed posts instead of being filled by nominated Indians were thrown open to election of non-officials, whether Indian or European, and we were allowed to take our chance. It is not likely that a European would be elected by an Indian majority, but it might happen in the same way that a Pope is sometimes elected because the supporters of two rival candidates will not agree and elect a third.

As regards the Civil Service their arrogance is a great public danger. In Calcutta European non-officials regard their pretensions with tolerant amusement. When one gets to the mofussil this amusement changes to irritation. When it comes to Indian opinion it amounts to exasperation. This factor is not sufficiently understood by us. It is time the Civil Service learnt that, as Mr. Gladstone said, public servants are servants of the public.

No one disputes their record of public service in the past, but the time has come when they should be removed from the lime-light and taught to do their duty unobtrusively in the manner of the Home Civil Service.

I am aware that the view of most of our stalwarts is that a Government should govern and should be strengthened and not weakened, and that we should oppose reforms. Have we had much indication of strength in Government recently? After the statement in the Report that the system has broken down since the Reforms of 1909, what is the use of trying to patch it up? We should therefore consider whether we should not accept the representative principle and support the Indian demand provided we protect ourselves by getting as much as we can by peaceful negotiation and the support of the Indian party leaders.—Yours, etc.,

L. P. E. PUGH.

Calcutta, July 23rd.

CONTINUOUS LINE OF RESISTANCE.

ENEMY BUSILY REORGANISING REAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 31.

Recd. 11 p.m., July 31.

A semi-official statement says: The Allies north of the Marne are no longer facing isolated rearguards, but a continuous line of resistance defended by considerable forces. Five fresh enemy divisions were identified yesterday including some of the best. The enemy is undoubtedly busily reorganising the rear and has not lost hope of revenge either on this front or elsewhere.

Serial Story

A WILD HARVEST

BY ANNIE S. SWAN

(Author of "Gates of Eden," "The Ne'er-do-Weel," etc.)

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

Now it happened that during one of his visits to Carlisle Max Howorth had called at the shop in the Watergate for the express purpose of seeing Annie's Aunt though he had only bought a trifle and departed without making himself known. But he remembered her face keenly, as she did his. It was a moment of tense strain. Howorth's face flushed darkly red, and he positively glared upon Macdonald, accusing him with an oath of a plot to wreck his life. Macdonald made no answer good or bad, but simply walked out of the room leaving Lydia Nash to deal with the question as seemed good in her sight. Reflecting on the steady glow in her quiet eye, the fixed determination of her whole demeanour, he anticipated that Howorth would have to pay the price. But the incident shook him, and he made his way with a somewhat unsteady step across the open courtyard, through the gates to the door in the wall where he admitted himself with his latchkez. As he entered the small square hall of the house, the sound of voices from the direction of the drawing room gave him intimation that his sister whose last day in Wrotham it was, seemed to be entertaining company. He could not detect the voices, but one was certainly a man's. He pushed open the green baize door, which shut off the small kitchen premises and called to Jean Fairweather.

"Who is in the drawing-room, Jean?"

"Mister Howorth, sir," answered Jean rolling the name out with a peculiar relish.

"Which Mr. Howorth?" he asked sharply.

"Mr. John, he's been there a guid hour an' more, and it's my b'lief he'll stop anither one," she answered quietly smiling with a significant air.

At another time this announcement would have astounded Macdonald, but his mind was incapable at the moment of grasping its full significance.

"Are you alone in the kitchen, Jean?"

"Yes, sir, come in," she said with alacrity. It was a red letter-day always when her ladie paid a brief visit to her, in her domain, and she blessed the happy errand that had sent her help out into the town for a bit hour.

"There was somebody here seekin' ye, a little while ago, Mister Graeme," she said "A woman body, fery fair spoken. I sent her to ta' offish."

"She came, she's there now, there's something in the wind, Jean, something abominable and tragic. That was Annie Cartledge's Aunt from Carlisle, and I've left her in my room with Max Howorth. He's got Annie into trouble and now the trouble is likely to be his. It seems there's been some sort of a marriage between them."

"A marriage!" cried Jean, frankly unbelieving. "If there was a marriage at all it wad be a fluke, Mister Graeme. That ill black-browed man would never do the fair thing pe any woman. It is not in him, whatever. So that was Annie's Aunt and she's got him! Weel, she'll not let him off, she looked a purpose-like body, though she was so small."

Macdonald restlessly paced the floor, not knowing what to do, or where to turn, Jean watching him with affectionate eyes, while she delivered herself of occasional remarks relative to Annie Cartledge and her affairs.

"The thing I'm afraid of is that my name will be mixed up with it, Jean. Mrs. Nash came to ask me a simple question about the Scotch marriage law, and I never to my knowledge saw the woman before in my life. But Howorth thinks I'm in the plot, that I've put Mrs. Nash on to his track, don't you see? It's ghastly business, for us all. I wonder how it will end. I'll go back presently and see."

"Keep ooten his way, Mister Graeme, he's an ill man whatefer Will ye not go into the drawing-room, noo, an' see Miss Elsie, and the maister? That micht do ye good. I'm thinking it will. She's goin' away to-morra' she says, but I'm thinkin' it will not pe so fery long before she comes back."

But still Macdonald refused to understand, or was incapable of it.

"I'll go back to the office I think, I've left my places all open, anyway I need not go in, if I hear them still at it."

Jean was powerless to prevent him, but as he passed through the green baize door he saw that Elsie was letting John Howorth out. When the door closed she turned to him with an odd arch look on her face, and he saw that she had been crying. But still his mind, obsessed by one idea, missed the significance of that also.

"You've come in Crony?" she said innocently. "That was Mr. Howorth going out. He has been here since four o'clock."

"What did he want" asked Macdonald dully.

"Come in, and I'll tell you. If you had eyes in your head, Crony Macdonald, it's no telling you would need. He wants me to come back to Wrotham."

"Come back to Wrotham, but of course you will come back one day."

Elsie almost stamped her firm little foot, at the crass stupidity of the brother who in most of the affairs of life was so keen and far-sighted.

"Oh, Crony, you force me to make full confession, you wicked cruel monster. He wants to marry me, so there, put that in you old black pipe and smoke it," she said. "A little vulgarity may relieve the extreme pressure of the moment. I—I hardly know where I am."

Macdonald leaned over the table and stared at his sister in sheer amazement.

"Mr. Howorth has asked you to marry him, Elsie? but he's twice your age!"

"Just exactly, he's fifty-two, and I'm twenty-six, well, the difference is on the right side," she said defiantly. "And he isn't an old man, he'll never be an old man. He's got the child's heart. I'll out with it all, Crony, and be done with it. I'm going home for six months to prove myself, and then, and then, if we're both of the same mind, I'm coming back."

"But, Elsie, what will Sylvia say?" said Macdonald stupidly. "She won't like it at all."

"It's the thing she wants more than anything in the world, Crony Macdonald, so where's the vaunted cleverness of your sex? All this has been going on under your nose for the last three weeks, and you've been so blind in love yourself you've never noticed it. But it's true, and I rather think," she added with an adorable smile, "that the six months is going to be a bit of a farce, and that we shall see him and Sylvia at Achree long before that."

Macdonald, a little dazed pulled himself together, kissed his sister, and saying they would talk the amazing thing over again when they were both calmer, let himself out of the house once more, and through the door in the wall.

The great gates were now closed, but Macdonald opened the side wicket with his master-key. Abel Trent the gate-keeper came out to his door at the moment and to him Macdonald put a question.

"Has a woman in a long grey coat gone out since I left, Abel?"

"Yes, zur, about ten minutes gone."

Macdonald nodded and passed on across the courtyard to the office doors, which were also locked for the day. The master-key again gave him admittance, and he made straight to his own room, to lock up his desk, in no doubt that Max Howorth had also left the premises. As he made his way along the passage beyond the counting-house door, he could not hear a sound, except the echo of his own heavy foot.

His room was empty, and he walked immediately to his desk, turned up another light and laid his hand upon the various papers and letters lying thereon. At the moment someone entered behind, and a voice full of concentrated hate and wrath clave the silence.

"Take that, you damned sneak and toady, and that, and that!"

Macdonald had not time to defend himself. Max Howorth had been an athlete all his life, and he made no mistake with his blows. Macdonald fell sheer under them, without a sound, and with a dull thud, became merely a heap upon the floor.

CHAPTER XII.

A DOUBLE ALLIANCE.

Mrs. Reuben Howorth with her daughters had been paying a call that afternoon at some considerable distance from her home, which she did not reach till nearly seven o'clock.

She was met in the hall by the anxious man-servant who from a single incident of the late afternoon had scented trouble in the air.

"Has Mr. Max come home yet?"

"He has been 'ome, ma'am, and gone away again. He was about twenty minutes in the house, packing his bag. Metcalfe took him to Hatterick Junction in the dog-cart."

Mother and daughters stared at one another in surprise.

"He was to dine at Pentland Hill this evening, Mum," said Eve. "You are sure he did not go there, Tredgold?"

"No, Miss Eve. The order was for Hatterick Junction sure. Metcalfe isn't 'ome yet I don't think, indeed 'e can't be."

Mrs. Howorth was generally mistress of herself, but this piece of intelligence was so inexplicable that it took away her self-control.

"Didn't he say anything?" she asked the man sharply.

"No, ma'am, 'e said nothin' whatever to me."

"Then how did he look? Did he seem flurried or in a hurry, or as if something had happened?"

"Yes, ma'am, that he did. He was quite white like. I asked him what was the matter but he never gave me no answer, but flung himself out of the house the moment the trap came round, and drove away. The train'll be past Hatterick by now, ma'am, a good ten minutes."

Mrs. Howorth, suffering her priceless stole of sable to slide from her shoulders to the floor walked into the morning room where was situated the nearest telephone call. Eve and Una followed her, interested but not apprehensive. The young seldom are, they do not happily meet troubles half way.

She rang up Windridge House, and was answered by Sylvia, whose voice was trembling.

"I don't know anything about Max, Aunt Alicia," she answered. "But something rather terrible has happened for Papa, and he has gone down there now."

"What sort of a thing, child?" asked the clear sharp incisive voice.

"I don't quite know, but it is something the matter with Mr. Macdonald. He was found lying in the office. They thought he was dead at first, but now they say he is still alive."

"Oh," said Mrs. Howorth, and something clutched at her throat. She dropped the receiver without asking another question, and turned to her daughters.

"Tell them to bring back the carriage. I must go down to the Mill at once."

Una, always the most willing to render small service, ran to give the message without delay, but Eve asked what had happened.

"I don't know, something terrible, Sylvia says to Macdonald. He has been hurt at the office, and Max is away. They have had a quarrel, I don't doubt, but if Max did anything to him it was either in self-defence or under severe provocation. Are they there? No, I don't want you to come. Go on with your dinners at half-past seven, and I'll get back as quickly as possible."

In a few moments more the carriage was off again down the avenue at great speed, the horses inclined to show their temper at the sudden disappointment. It was only fifteen minutes' drive at such a pace to Sleath Mills, and after a moment's hesitation Mrs. Howorth spoke through the tube directing the footman to stop at the manager's house. She did no wait until he had rung the bell and secured admittance for her, she was out of the carriage almost as quickly as he got down from the box.

The imperative ring was answered by the young maid who looked scared and anxious.

Mrs. Howorth did not put any questions to her, but sweeping through the door made her way along the covered verandah, and walked into the house. There were lights everywhere, but no one to be seen. Presently, however, Elsie Macdonald appeared on the stairs.

"Tell me what has happened, Miss Macdonald. I am in an agony of apprehension. Is your brother really hurt?"

Elsie, unable as yet to connect the affair with Max Howorth (it was less than half an hour since her brother rad been discovered in his room), had no reason for keeping anything back from Mrs. Howorth. She did not even ask how or where she had heard the news.

"Yes, he is seriously hurt. We don't know how or where just yet. Dr. Drage and his partner are both upstairs, and Mr. Howorth."

"Where did it happen?"

"He was found in the office by the man locking up, I think. He had fallen with his head on the sharp ledge of the fender. They think perhaps he had a fit or seizure of some kind, but of course nobody knows. You will excuse me, Mrs. Howorth, I have to telephone to the hospital for a nurse."

"Yes, surely, I'm not in a hurry. I'll wait here, I should like to see Mr. Howorth."

She had to wait some considerable time. When Elsie went upstairs again she mentioned that Mrs. Howorth was below, but John apparently took no notice. He could not do much, but it was his desire to be on the spot until he could hear the doctors' verdict. When he came downstairs at last his face was white and rather set, and his heart, usually pitiful, had no compassion at the moment for Max Howorth's mother. In his heart of hearts he blamed her for her selfish indulgence, her failure to correct in childhood and youth the faults that had led to this.

"Oh, John," she cried, jumping up nervously. "Tell me what it is. Who hurt Macdonald?"

"Max, of course," he answered briefly. "There isn't a doubt about it."

"But why should he do that? Had they quarrelled or what? Tell me, John, and don't look so hard and horrible. I am Max's mother. This is terrible for me. He has gone away, and we don't know where to find him."

"Justice will find him, I don't doubt, if it is necessary, Alicia," he said sternly. "There is much more behind this terrible thing than one has any idea of."

"What is behind it?"

"I don't know the story in whole, Alicia, but if you go up to Luke Cartledge's cottage on the hill, you may get some enlightenment. There is someone there who has suffered at his hands too. There is no doubt in my mind that it was something about the girl which made the immediate quarrel, or to put it more correctly, caused Max to make such a brutal attack upon an inoffensive man."

Never had Alicia seen John so angry. The lips, noted for the mildness of their words, now seemed to delight in the harshest phrases, there was no need for her to ask in what direction his sympathy lay.

"Do you mean that they quarrelled about Luke Cartledge's girl, that they were both interested in her?"

John Howorth made a gesture of infinite contempt at the suggestion.

"Macdonald was a man above that sort of despicable intrigue, Alicia, and very well we all know it."

"Then he should have left Max alone," she snapped back. "After all, it was no concern of his. And if you had taken my advice and dismissed Macdonald when Reuben died, this would not have happened. Max and he were antagonistic to one another from the first. The poor boy often spoke of the difficulty he had in working pleasantly with that door Scotchman. It was your duty to consider Max first, but you never have done so, and now this has happened, and we shall be altogether blamed."

John Howorth sighed rather wearily. He knew that avalanche of words.

"It is futile discussing these things now while Macdonald's life is in jeopardy upstairs," he said with the air of a man who wished the conversation to come to an end. Mrs. Howorth had to leave without further satisfaction, but later, she was relieved to hear over the telephone at Windridge that Macdonald had recovered consciousness, and that the doctors did not think there was any immediate danger. Thus relieved from the ghastly possibility that Max, her well-beloved, might have to stand his trial on a serious charge, she began to cast about in her mind how she was to get a hold of the boy again.

(To be continued on Sunday the 4th inst.)

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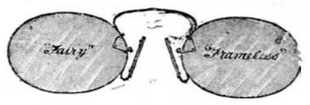

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A Modern high grade typewriter embodying all latest improvements. It will be to your interest to see a Woodstock before buying any other make of machine.

MITCHELL'S WHISKIES:—Gold Medal High Class "Heather Dew" Whiskies stocked in three qualities together with many other brands.

CONKLIN'S PEN—Self filling non-leakable, American Pen, with Gold nib

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MARBLE FLOORING

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Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs

TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

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B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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Dealers in all kinds of Electrical, Accessories and Fancy Goods Wholesale and Retail. Undertake Repairs of Fans and Contract of Installations of buildings.

181, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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		Rs.
	Alphabet set.	
Stencil Plate.	A to Z ½ inch.	4 per set.
„	„ 1 „	5 „
„	„ 1½ „	7 „
„	„ 2 „	10 „
„	Figure Set.	Rs. as.
„	1 to 9 & 0 ½ inch.	1 4 per set
„	„ 1 „	1 14 „
„	„ 1½ „	2 8 „
„	„ 2 „	3 8 „

STENCIL INKS & BRUSHES

Stencil Ink.	Big tin.	1 Re. 12 annas.
„ „	Mid. „	1 Rupee.
„ „	Small „	8 Annas.
„ Brushes No.	1	8 „
„ „	2	10 „
„ „	3	12 „

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Die Sinkers and Relief Stampers and Direct Importers of Rubber Stamp Requisites.

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KAREWA COFFEE

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

C. C. C. Specific Cold, Cough, etc.

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HELP THE ALLIES.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

A fine opportunity for the Poor.

CAMBAY STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

FIRST PRIZE OF RS. 20,000.

PRICE OF EACH TICKET Rs. 2.

This lottery is started with the permission of the Administrator of the Cambay State. The amount realised will be distributed in prizes after deducting the expenses and the commission. It will be drawn in the presence of the State Officers and the gentry. All prizes except the last will be given in War Loan or Cash Certificates.

The Closing Day—9th Sept. 1918.

The Drawing Day—23rd Sept. 1918.

For particulars apply to the Secretaries, Cambay State War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

AMBALAL JOSHI,
B. N. SHAH,
Hon. Secretaries.

Cambay, 18th June, 1918. 959

We hold comprehensive stocks of Motor accessories such as Accumulators, Ball Bearings, Body fittings, Bolts & Nuts, Box Spanners, Carburetters & parts Castings, Chains, Ford Parts, Hood Cloth, Horns, Hose Pipes & Clips, Jacks, Lamps, Leather Revivers, Lubricants Phosphor Bronze. Press Buttons, Radiators, Raybestos lining, Screw drivers, Shock Absorbers, Spare Parts, Sparking Plugs of every well-known make, Speedometers, Steel Balls, Stepney wheels, Switches, Tools, Turn Buttons, Tyres, Volt & Ampere Meters, Vulcanizers with their Tools & Materials, etc., etc.

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THE LARGEST & MOST RELIABLE HOUSE

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A scientific and efficient toothpaste with elegant finish that absolutely supersedes all other preparations for destroying decaygerms, neutralizing mouth acid, promoting healthy gums, and purifying the breath, it ensures sound and pearly teeth and keeps the entire oral cavity in wholesome condition.

Its delightful and refreshing flavour and its selected ingredients combine to make its use pleasant as well as hygienic, a combination that no other dentifrice can afford.

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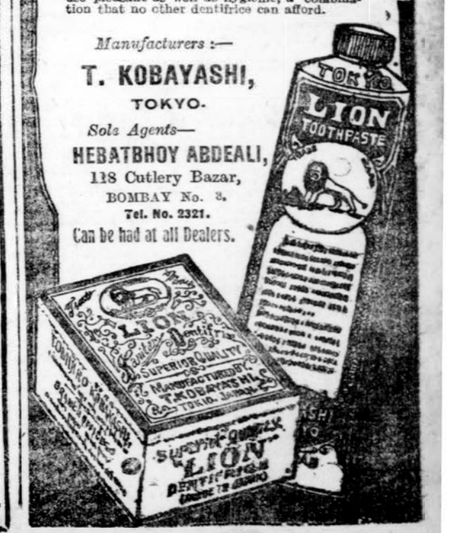

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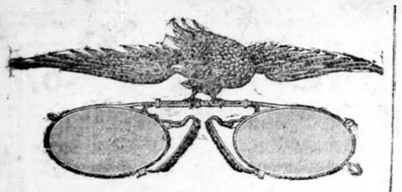

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have a most pleasing appearance when they are suited to the contour of the features.

We fit them so perfectly that the wearer is hardly conscious of their presence.

Not only are they Elegant in appearance, but they correct the optical defects and prevent Eyestrain.

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MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
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TELEPHONE No. 1827.
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Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application.

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Take it daily. It is wholesome nourishing and appetising. It will refresh you and give you strength and energy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. tins.

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(Imports) Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Safety Hair Destroyer.

Painless and stainless single application removes hair from any part of body.

Price Re. 1
per box of 3 cakes.

T. P. LAL & CO.,
MANDVI POST, BOMBAY

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS.
KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair fallin out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-15-0 for 3 bottles.
V. P. EXTRA.
Sole Agents:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 153, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.745 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.8 "
Dew Point	72.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.763 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum do.	80.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	275 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inch.
Total fall during month	4.24 "
Do. do. year	27.52 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 31st July 1918	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Week	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	31	m 5	2	26	1	31	m 10	58	20	5
	Aug.	4	46a	25	10	Aug.	11	32a	17	0
Thur	1	m 6	24	25	10	1				
		5	54a	26	1		0	30a	21	0
Fri.	2	m 7	52	26	2	2	m 0	47	17	1
		m 7	12a	24	8		2	0a	20	10
Sat.	3	m 9	4	26	10	3	m 1	55	17	0
		8	36a	27	10		3	16a	20	3
Sun.	4	m 10	1	27	6	4	m 2	58	16	9
		9	42a	25	4		4	12a	19	6
Mon.	5	m 10	46	27	11	5	m 3	50	16	7
		10	34a	25	11		4	54a	18	9
Tues.	6	m 11	24	28	3	6	m 4	34	16	6
		11	17a	26	4		5	30a	18	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 31 (Wednesday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Thursday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
" 2 (Friday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
" 3 (Saturday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
" 4 (Sunday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
" 5 (Monday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
" 6 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59.6m.	a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46.4m.	a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	10h.	32.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	6h.	57.1m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 31st July, 1918, was 29.901 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 31st July, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature remains high and the air drier than usual in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.95in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is slightly below normal. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is also above the average at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.18in of rain and Kotah 0.13in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in north Rajputana. Day temperature is moderately above the average throughout Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.56in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is lower generally but is still in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; the chief amounts are Jubbulpore 2.25in., Hoshangabad 2.22in., Saugor 5.05in., Nagpur 1.02in., Chanda 2.51in., Khandwa 1.20in., Akola 0.80in., and Amraoti 0.64in. Skies continue overcast. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is in considerable defect in the south.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.24in. of rain and Karwar 0.68in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.56in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.68in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature has fallen and is either normal or below it, the deficiency in the maximum ranging up 12deg. at Sholapur.

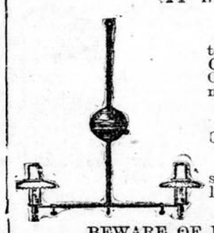
General Remarks.—The depression that lay over the north-east of the Central Provinces yesterday appears to have moved in a north-westerly direction and has become weaker. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, Central India West, east Rajputana and north Hyderabad and has been local on the west coast and in the south-west of the United Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the south of the Central Provinces and may extend in the United Provinces and Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of July, 1918

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th July)	96.0	83.6	76	..	..	..
Jask	98.6	83.5	88	..	..	—0.08
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th July)	88.1	84.6	85	..	..	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.0	83.5	66	..	1.20	—1.51
Rawalpindi	107.1	78.7	44	..	3.17	—6.53
Lahore	107.5	83.3	56	..	2.15	—4.97
Hissar	100.6	86.8	38	..	0.48	—5.28
Ambala	102.7	86.1	54	..	2.51	—3.76
Delhi	101.3	85.8	64	..	2.17	—3.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.6	80.9	61	..	3.13	—8.38
Mainpuri	103.9	87.0	64	..	2.63	—1.38
Jhansi	92.8	76.8	92	0.95	6.34	—7.59
Cawnpore	97.4	82.4	75	..	5.25	—6.98
Allahabad	94.6	80.9	85	..	9.66	—6.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.3	81.4	69	..	0	—1.17
Karachi	86.0	77.3	82	0.02	0.08	—1.00
Ajmer	97.2	80.2	58	..	1.82	—6.87
Jaipore	103.6	80.2	65	0.18	0.86	—9.24
Kotah	98.6	79.6	77	0.13	6.06	—5.80
Mount Abu	78.8	68.4	97	..	5.98	—21.40
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	78.3	72	..	0.14	—8.62
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	94.1	75.0	70	..	5.92	—0.67
Bhavnagar Para	96.8	78.6	60	0.02	2.75	—8.97
Surat	89.7	79.3	79	0.01	11.99	—13.71
Ahmedabad	97.4	78.4	82	0.01	3.85	—13.60
Deesa	99.3	77.8	88	0.03	3.11	—8.40
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	75.8	71.1	99	1.56	6.92	—8.89
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.9	74.9	93	2.25	12.81	—12.79
Saugor	79.6	78.4	98	5.05	15.90	—4.55
Hoshangabad	89.4	72.2	92	2.22	10.39	—10.96
Khandwa	94.4	71.4	93	1.20	8.44	—5.62
Akola	94.6	79.4	94	0.80	7.50	—7.64
Amraoti	91.3	69.5	89	0.64	11.46	—4.10
Nagpur	75.8	72.2	88	1.02	10.22	—8.80
Chanda	74.9	70.2	93	2.51	20.66	—3.26
Raipur	80.4	71.8	91	0.10	57.78	+15.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	80.0	81	0.02	15.07	—28.70
Ratnagiri	84.1	74.9	81	0.03	30.17	—32.99
Marmugao	88.6	..	94	0.24	33.62	—28.70
Karwar	86.0	72.9	95	0.68	40.71	—35.95
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar	74.3	67.5	70	0.05	2.26	—6.93
Poona	79.0	70.5	72	..	1.56	—10.81
Sholapur	76.4	67.4	84	0.07	3.59	—5.66
Bijapur	79.8	67.3	74	..	1.08	—4.51
Belgaum	75.5	66.1	85	..	7.08	—18.24
Aurangabad	79.0	69.0	90	0.56	2.69	—9.69
Nizamabad (Indur)	78.1	69.7	84	0.68	10.14	—5.84
Hyderabad	80.8	69.1	79	..	5.15	—5.85
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.9	72.4	85	0.81	88.83	—26.48
Calicut	83.8	78.5	94	0.85	24.95	—40.48
Cochin	86.6	75.1	78	0.05	20.35	—31.59
Colombo	85.9	76.6	83	0.14	8.16	—4.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.2	78.2	67	..	5.86	—4.81
Bellary	91.8	72.2	58	..	0.81	—3.46
Cuddapah	97.0	76.2	52	..	1.87	—4.66
Madras	101.0	78.8	51	..	2.45	—3.34
Bangalore	84.5	64.8	75	..	2.36	—4.81
Coimbatore	89.5	69.5	76	0.04	0.21	—5.03
Trichinopoly	97.7	78.3	61	..	3.62	+0.90
Negapatam	97.4	78.1	68	..	3.66	+0.63

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE-SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Relieves immediately without injection
CURES IN 48 HOURS
Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits
ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.

Telephone No. 2031. Tel. Ad.:—"INSTALL" Bombay
COMMON SENSE RAT EXTERMINATOR
(Trade Mark Registered.)

The most efficient remedy based on scientifine priciples against the occurrence of the plague and for exterminating the cats.

THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

Stocks at all Chemists.

It is undoubtedly the best of its kind now made. And in countries where it has been tested it has displaced all similar Vermin Exterminators.

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NAROTAMDAS BHAU
—JEWELLERS—
BECAUSE:—
(1) OF THEIR GOOD STOCK READY FOR SELECTION
(2) OF AVOIDING TROUBLES FOR TASTING AND FIXING PRICES
(3) OF THE FACILITY TO GET THE ORDER IN TIME
(4) OF GETTING THE ACTUAL THING FROM EVEN A ROUGH DESIGN
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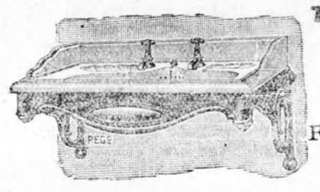

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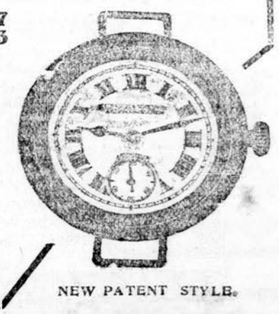
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